WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

With Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

WEEKLY MARKET EDITION OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA
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Details of Drug Importations, a New Feature

In view of the unusual interest which centres around the importation of drugs and chemicals WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS has arranged to report in detail and accurately the arrival of all such commodities at this port. These reports will include every manifest which has arrived up to Tuesday of the week of publication.

"Weekly Drug Markets" will endeavor to supply the drug buyers with more complete and reliable market information than they have heretofore received. It will take some weeks to perfect our plans and make all necessary connections, but the task is not an impossible one and we have many years of experience to guide us in the undertaking.

This journal will be operated as a strictly independent market publication for the benefit of its subscribers. Their interests will have first consideration and their co-operation is requested that we may better serve them.

New Features—Two new features we are able to announce now and others will follow. The changes in *"Manufacturers' Goods"* which are published free for the benefit of subscribers, and the *"Drug Trade Exchange"* for any merchandise they wish to Buy, to Sell or to Exchange. Our *Prices Current,* too, is particularly complete, including both the Original Package and Jobbers' prices current.

Request of Subscribers—We obtain most of our information from the SELLERS, and we want to cultivate closer relations with our subscribers—the BUYERS. We want each subscriber to feel at liberty to send us his inquiries, by mail or by wire. We will, on request, cover more fully any special article or lines in which you are interested, or obtain direct quotations for you if you have no buyer here in New York, or if you want to check him up. *Let us know what you want and we will try to serve you.* Such inquiries help our reporters to get a more accurate line on the real conditions.

Consolation—There is one consolation from these war conditions—the silver lining to the cloud, as it were. Many druggists who will now be forced to study the markets in self protection, will be greatly benefitted by this experience. They will not only protect their present stocks and save in their buying, but it will make them better masters of their own business, and many of them will some day be glad that this was forced upon them.

Subscriptions—The subscription price of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS is $4.00 a year for the U. S., Cuba and Mexico; to Canada $4.50, and to foreign countries $5.00. Yearly subscriptions only accepted, and all payments strictly in advance. Our Special Introductory Offers in combination with our other journals are very liberal—see the Special Order Blank.

D. O. HAYNES & CO., PUBLISHERS, No. 3 Park Place, New York, U.S.A.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1914

DISHONEST CRUSADERS

WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS wishes to call attention to an article on another page, taken from the *Pacific Drug Review*. It is enlightening as an illustration of methods used by many food and drug crusaders; methods that if not absolutely dishonest, certainly are unfair. It is an attack by "inference" used by the Dairy and Food Commission of Oregon, to which the *Pacific Drug Review* takes exception. So far as we know no eastern demonstrator has gone quite so far, but purely ex-parte presentation of subjects, upon which most people are uninformed is becoming familiar in New York. When one sees dishonest treatment in the setting forth of matters in which the public health is concerned, one cannot refrain from the thought that either the leader himself is dishonest, or he is an ignoramus.

GENUINE TRADE REVIVAL

From not one but a multitude of sources comes the news of a genuine trade revival throughout the United States. That unfailing business barometer, the iron and steel industry, is rapidly taking on life in Gary, Ind., and in Pittsburgh. Even the credit men, difficult as they find the placing of confidence in anything or anybody, are forced to acknowledge the soundness of present business prospects. One of them, Calvin M. Smith, at a luncheon of the Philadelphia Association of Credit Men, declared that "we are now on the eve of an avalanche of prosperity, the like of which the world has never seen. The crisis in business depression has passed." President Geo. B. Caldwell, of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, at the annual convention of that organization expressed his conviction that "the country is on the verge of an era of the greatest business activity it has ever known. We have reached the bottom after a period of decline, and things now are getting better every day."

OUR ECONOMIC JULY 4

When Director Paul M. Warburg of the National Reserve Board designated last Monday as "tne financial fourth of July in the economic life of the United States," he epitomized the banking situation of today.

The new system was placed in operation Monday without an untoward incident. Bankers and government officials worked together in complete harmony, and congratulations by the hundred have reached Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo on his efficiency in handling what was the greatest financial feat ever undertaken in the history of the country.

The attitude of bankers generally seems to indicate relief now that there has been removed from their shoulders part of the burden of financial responsibility which has ested so heavily on them during the last few years.

It may be several months before the full benefits of the new system are felt appreciably, but the fact that the change has been made under conditions of great delicacy with so remarkable a measure of success furnishes ample cause for rejoicing.

NOT DYES, BUT CHEMISTS

At the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, the department of Industrial Chemistry, under the direction of Dr. Allen Rogers, is taking up a phase of the dye problem which has not received much attention of late. It has been reported that the students are endeavoring to work out methods of manufacture by which America may be able to supply herself with colors for which she is now dependent on foreign nations. This, however, is of secondary interest to Dr. Rogers. He is planning to make the course in dye making a permanent part of the curriculum, so as to develop a supply of trained young men, who will be of service in new dye factories and chemical plants, if any are started as a result of the shortage in this country.

A small but fairly complete dye factory has been equipped, with various metallic and earthenware apparatus made in this country. No definite list of dyes to be made has een drawn up, but special attention will be given to the products which, it is often said, "cannot be made here." These include a number of "intermediates," such as betanaphthol, sulphanilic acid, anthraquinone, various sulpho-naphthols, naphthylamine products, and sulphonic acids of varying type. The production of nitrobenzol and aniline will not be attempted, as these substances are commercially obtainable here already, in good supply. From these will be synthesized a number of representative dyes of all classes possible. Chief emphasis is being laid on the practical part of the subject, so that the graduates will be immediately useful in the factory.

Dr. Rogers was a member of the committee of seven recently appointed by the American Chemical Society to investigate the subject of dyes and chemicals in the United States. The report of the committee was summarized in the last issue of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS.

PANAMA CANAL RATES

Experts sadly underestimated the influence of the new waterway upon transcontinental rail traffic and upon trade relations generally. Since the canal opened for business on August 15, 49 ships with capacities varying from 6,000 to 12,000 tons have been engaged in handling freight to and from Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Freight originating as far west as Indiana is now moving by way of New York and the Canal to Pacific coast points. A shipment of 15,000 tons of wrought iron pipe from Youngstown, Ohio, to San Francisco, cost 48 cents a cwt. Of this 18 cents per hundred was charged from Youngstown to New York, and the remaining 30 cents was the rate from New York to San Francisco, via canal. The all-rail rate is 65

cents per cwt. Thus the canal route on this shipment was about $3,600 cheaper. The time of passage between New York and San Francisco, via Canal, is about twenty days, which compares favorably with the rail movement of ordinary freight.

The astonished railroads have asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to make rates which will enable them to meet this water competition, without, however, reducing rates in the intermountain country from intervening territory. This again brings up the everlasting Spokane rate case wherein the inland cities of the Northwest won some of their contentions. The roads maintain that they cannot afford to meet the competition of the canal on through business if they are obliged to make corresponding reductions to intermediate points. Actually this is one of the most perplexing transportation problems in the United States. The advantage of the situation lies with the coast, rather than the interior points. Meantime we have the strange spectacle of railroads asking permission to increase rates in one and lower them in another section of the country.

This week a large number of commodity rates heretofore applicable to less than carload shipments to the Pacific coast have been cancelled. Among these are:

Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, N.O.S.; Acetic Acid; Fir Balsam; Nitrate of Ammonia; Medicinal Oils; Baby Food (Prepared); Malted Milk; Milkine; Foods, Sanitarium, N.O.S.; Witch Hazel; Medicinal and Flavoring Extracts; Bitters; Camphor; Butter Color; Chocolate Color; Milk, Sugar of; Dyes (packed in Cabinet); Dye Stuffs, N.O.S.; Cubeb Cigarettes; Vanilla Crystals; Vaseline; Fusel Oil; Gum Arabic; Lavender Leaves; Licorice; Licorice Confections; Smoke, condensed in glass bottles; Sodium, Sulphate of; Vitriol, blue;

Medicinal and Surgical Plasters, Surgical Dressings and Absorbent Cotton, including Sanitary Napkins.

A GUIDE FOR STUDENTS

When you need a new hat, the chances are that you will not go to a department store for one, but to a hatter's, where nothing but hats are sold. You visit a place where all the efforts are concentrated on showing and selling hats. But too many young men who are studying pharmacy do not apply the same principle to their studies. They spend vast amounts of valuable time on random reading in large reference and textbooks on all subjects connected with pharmacy. Having no idea as to what is essential, they must give the same attention to all points of the work. What is really needed is a systematized form of instruction in which the important parts are featured, while the deadwood and minor details have been omitted. Concentrated teaching, brought into the most efficient shape by years of experience on the part of the teachers, is a prime necessity for the busy and ambitious drug clerk who is preparing for his State Board examination. The ERA Course Lectures enable the student to focus his mind on what counts while learning pharmacy. The cost of the Course is almost nominal, but the results are worth while, and you can learn what the Course will do for you by sending for a Prospectus. Address the "Director, ERA COURSE IN PHARMACY, care of D. O. Haynes & Co., New York, N. Y.

UNCLE SAM'S THANKS

At no time in recent years has the significance of Thanksgiving Day been so greatly emphasized as it has been this year. If there were no other reason for giving thanks, the fact that Uncle Sam is at peace, while most of the other great nations are at war can hardly fail to arouse sentiments of gratitude in the most calloused soul. Added causes for thanks, however, are not lacking; the average crop yield is 2.3 per cent. above the average; the country rapidly is recovering from a seven year period of financial depression, and good health prevails from one to the other end of the land. Therefore, the people of the United States this year should celebrate November 26 with much more than usual pleasure, and proffer thanks with added fervor.

"SODA FOUNTAIN" PREVIEW

Most retailers are interested in soda fountains and equipment, hence the December number of *The Soda Fountain* should prove highly entertaining to them. In its first annual preview there will appear a valuable compilation of reliable information and data collected from first hand sources for prospective buyers—and even those druggists who may not contemplate early purchases will find this number useful. There will be many changes and improvements in the 1915 fountains, and the necessity of keeping abreast of the times in appliances as well as material is obvious to any druggist who is giving this branch of his business the attention it deserves.

WHY NOT EXPORT COTTON?

The diplomatic influences that exerted themselves in facilitating the voyage of the Matanzas from New York to Rotterdam and return, and enabled her to bring to this port a cargo of dyestuffs, would perform a service of vast importance if they could make arrangements for the export of cotton from this country to Germany where now it is worth from 14 to 21 cents a pound, while it is quoted on New York Cotton Exchange under 8 cents a pound. Cotton is not contraband of war, and it would not be unreasonable to ask the Allies to assist us in selling a commodity with which we are overstocked to a country which is sadly in need of the same commodity, where such commerce could not even indirectly affect the fortunes of war.

EXPORTS BOOMING

Exports are still booming. In October the port of New York reached the new high record amounting in value to $89,199,144. With four exceptions these figures have never been exceeded.

Last week the figures were $24,095,301. The Department of Commerce bulletin shows exports exclusive of cotton, in October, 1914, were ten and one-third million dollars more than the corresponding month last year, while cotton exports fell $36,355,154 below October 1913, thus bringing the month's grand total of exports to $776,577,12.

The actual export balance for the month was $57,304,074 as compared to $15,916,722 in September and an import balance of $19,400,396 in August.

October exports of gold were $50,141,672, against $74,563,059 last year.

GERMANY WANTS OUR COTTON

Her Industries Are Not Paralyzed Says Consul Seltzer at Breslau

The importance of the cotton situation in both Germany and the United States gives an added value to the following monograph written by Consul Harry G. Seltzer of Breslau in the Daily Consular and Trade Reports.

Aside from the comparatively small quantities produced by its African colonies, Germany, like other industrial Europe, is dependent upon the imports of cotton from other countries. The industries of Germany consume annually 1,000,000,000 pounds of cotton, of which four-fifths come from the United States. Germany is also an important distributing center for cotton and other textile fibers, such as wool, flax, mohair, and silk.

The cotton export trade of Germany, although confined to neighboring European countries, amounted to 108,093,951 pounds in 1912 and 106,460,544 pounds in 1913. A close analysis of the export statistics shows a regularity that indicates a systematic cultivation of this business by men who know the markets and the conditions to be met.

Effect of Present Political Conditions

Although present direct commercial connections with Germany are seriously interrupted, the ports of Bremen and Hamburg being practically closed, Germany is not cut off from the commercial world. Transportation is practical and possible through the ports of the neighboring neutral countries of Denmark and the Netherlands. Although they are perhaps reduced in volume of output, owing partly to this interruption and partly to greater domestic consumption, it would be a grave error to consider German industries paralyzed. The mills and factories are running full time, although sometimes shorthanded, the export trade continues with neighboring neutral countries, banking facilities are improving, and railroad schedules are almost normal. Aside from the fact that martial law prevails, the ordinary observer would note nothing unusual in conditions, especialy in the great industrial centers of the interior.

However, the strife has produced a sentiment among business men that is expressed in more or less emphatic terms in the action of individuals as well as of trade organizations. The Chamber of Commerce in Berlin has agreed to restrict as far as possible its dealings with the countries at war with Germany. Local boards of trade have taken up the same sentiment, and it is not uncommon to see signs announcing that no products of these countries will be offered for sale.

Effect of American Neutrality

The neutral attitude of the United States will result in changes of previously established commercial connections that will prove of benefit in various ways. Germany will be compelled to seek imports from our markets, and this fact has already been demonstrated in this office; second, there will be a change in the general export field, in which Americans again should reap a large share of the benefits; third, it will result in a system of buying and selling agencies located in the United States.

While these conditions will affect all American business generally, this report is intended to show only the possibilities of the market for raw materials. Cotton, being the most important of all American exports, merits first consideration. The following table shows the amount of raw cotton imported into and exported from Germany to all countries during the calendar years 1912 and 1913:

Countries	1912	1913
IMPORTS FROM—	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
United States....	931,033,812	814,379,952
Brazil.....	617,955	2,208,127
British India....	84,624,653	126,805,463
China	3,995,877	7,235,129
Egypt	90,184,261	89,407,351
German East Africa	1,814,622	2,819,711
Haiti	227,957	715,620
Netherlands Indies	708,786	4,211,931
Peru	526,464	299,388
Togo	1,040,141	568,131
Turkey	1,949,547	4,118,014
Total...	1,116,724,075	1,052,768,817

Countries	1912	1913
EXPORTS TO—	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
Austria-Hungary	55,565,519	52,831,125
Belgium	2,542,371	2,178,828
Denmark	2,172,655	1,565,943
France	470,026	840,402
Great Britain* ..	1,124,357	114,199
Italy	7,152,015	6,125,102
Netherlands	8,477,214	8,278,577
Norway	328,708	428,138
Portugal	1,827,852	1,612,460
Russia, including Finland	20,572,874	23,976,148
Spain	515,882	.....
Sweden	2,658,774	2,380,331
Switzerland	4,685,704	6,129,291
Total.....	108,093,951	106,460,544

* Including British Indies.

From this table it would appear that, although the United States already has four-fifths of the trade, there is still a considerable amount to be had, and in view of the expressed determination of importers to buy only from neutral countries, and especially from the United States, it should be of the utmost importance to extend these very friendly relations.

New Fields Opened

In the export trade of Germany it is reasonably certain that present commercial connections will be strengthened with Austria-Hungary. On the other hand, the trade of Belgium, France, Great Britain and Russia will be lost to Germany. This presents an opportunity for Americans to secure part of this market by direct trade connections with those countries.

INVASION OF ARGENTINE

Begun Well, Says the Representative of the National City Bank

The opening of the National City Bank's Argentine branch in Buenos Aires last week was auspicious, the number of depositors on the first few days fully equalling the expectations of the management, R. O. Bailey writing in *The Americas* for November says:

"North America's commercial invasion of the Argentine has begun. If the invasion results in a conquest, it will be because of the care and politeness with which the invaders conform to the customs and wishes of their southern brothers. As a nation the Argentine is established in its habits of life and methods of commerce and is thoroughly satisfied with them. Both are different from those that prevail in the United States. They must be studied, understood and conformed to if the new commercial relation is to reach its possibilities of permanency and proportion. Emphasis is given to this necessity because of the universal criticism here that the North American heretofore has not taken an encouraging degree of interest in obtaining a real knowledge of this market but rather has insisted that his own convenience and methods must prevail.

"The customs receipts of the Argentine Government so far this year are about one-third less than the amount collected last year during the corresponding period. The great problem at present is to adjust the expenses of the Government to the decreased revenue. On account of the pressure of other matters, especially those pertaining to finances affecting the commercial and industrial crisis, Congress was unable to agree on any definite plan for the budget prior to end of its session; President De La Plaza has therefore called a special session for the sole purpose of considering ways and means of reducing the various items of the budget of 1916.

"The foreign exchange tangle, due to the large amount of exchange in transit when the war was declared, is gradually being straightened out with the assistance of the international moratorium, which provides for an extension of these obligations. There is still a large amount pending settlement, however, as banks and commercial houses were accustomed to work with capital obtained through the sale of long paper on Europe. They have been obliged to restrict their local credits to provide for the retirement of this paper and in turn merchants have been obliged to liquidate merchandise stocks. Many have been obliged to assign even though at normal values their assets would have exceeded their liabilities considerably. All exchanges are therefore practically on a basis of cable transfer and the business is limited to the settlement of the reduced current transactions that are made on a cash basis, to payment of credits that have been called in Europe, and to the remittances for the needs of Argentine families abroad, which always reach large totals. The latter has changed a normal demand for francs into a demand for lire and pesetas because of the emigration of Parisian Argentines to Italy. The Italian exchange has been bought in New York against purchases of United States dollar cable transfers in Buenos Aires.

"The conservative manner in which Government finances have been handled in previous years of prosperity has tended to alleviate abnormal conditions that have affected all parts of the world, and it is safe to say that Argentina's position, when everything is considered, is very favorable. All of the treasury notes of the National Government had been retired during the prior administration so that this resource is available for liquidation of current expenses that may be urgent without creating an unwieldy amount of floating debt."

RHODESIAN GOLD PRODUCTION

L'Economiste Européen states that the production of gold in Rhodesia during the first six months of 1914 was valued at $8,149,178, compared with $6,872,325 during the corresponding period of 1913.

London Lively

Russian Government Orders Have Cleared the Markets of all Accumulated Stocks for January Delivery and Have Influenced Potash Prices—Morphia Is Higher and Codeine Firm—Opium Strong.

(Special Cable to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The markets are activer. Carbolic acid 39° to 40° C. crystals is quoted at 1s. Citric acid is higher; Russian Government orders have cleared the market of all accumulated stocks for January delivery at 2s 4½d. Similar influences have caused potash, 80 to 82 per cent, to advance to 65 L per ton.

Cocaine fetches 8s per ounce. Ipecacuanha is higher, Matto Grosso being quoted at 9s, Carthagena, 7s, and Johore 8s 3d. Menthol is in stronger demand and higher, 11s 6d per pound being asked.

Opium is strong with stocks withdrawn for 30 to 35s per pound. Morphia is higher with crystal salts at 11s 11d per ounce. Codeine is also firm at 17s 6d. Santonine is quoted at 222s per pound.

London Markets

(Correspondence WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Business this week in drugs has been quiet and no drug auction was held, importers and brokers preferring to leave buyers to negotiate privately. Values generally are now quite reasonable, all things taken into consideration. On the other hand a more active trade is being done in chemicals and contracts for forward deliveries have been more freely entered into especially in the industrial centres in the North. The closing of the North Sea yesterday will doubtless lead to less frequent shipments from neighboring neutral markets which were recently assuming almost their normal course.

The principal changes have been:

ANTIMONY English Regulus continues firm to dearer at 55£ to 57£.

ACID CARBOLIC crude 60% is dearer at 2s 5½d pr. gallon Imperial xtals ordinary 39-40°C 9½d to 10d per lb.

ACID SALICYLIC and preparations have been placed under embargo by several Continental countries and an upward tendency has again set in owing to scarcity.

Acid Acetyl 6s 6d to 7s lb.
Acid Salicyl 5s lb.
Salicylate Soda 5s 6d lb.
Salol 5s lb.

ACID TARTARIC. Quotations from Italy through agents are, in many instances, quite unreliable and according to detailed information received to-day from France these rumors are apparently contradictory, current offers being purely nominal. The French manufacturers, we can state, have all practically stopped working and their sales are restricted to extremely reduced stocks. It is highly probable therefore, that the giving way of prices during the last fourteen days will prove purely temporary and that from now onwards we shall witness a substantial recovery, supervening on the present active demand. Spot 1s 5d to 1s 6d. Forward 1s 4d c. i. f.

BLEACHING POWDER brisk business for export spot 8£, forward contracts 1 or 2 years £3/5s.

CAFFEINE has advanced 2s lb. to 17s lb.

CAUSTIC POTASH 82%. The British manufacturers have sold at £60. Higher grades cleared entirely.

CITRIC ACID lower at 2s 10d; Citrates reduced 6d pr. lb.

FORMALDEHYDE has been coming in more freely from your side and is easier at 60s.

IPECACUANHA Matto grosso 8s 2d, Cartagena 6s 9d, Johore 7s 10d.

MENTHOL is more active and up to 10s 3d paid.

OPIUM in consequence of the present excited and unsettled state of affairs in Turkey, our market only moderately supplied, has advanced this week fully 1s 6d lb. to 22s 6d.

QUICKSILVER is less active for small second hand lots at £10 5s.

London Letter

(Correspondence WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Just as we write we learn that a new dyeing process, which is likely to guarantee to this country independence from German aniline dyes has been discovered by two Huddersfield men. Experiments have, it is stated, successfully proved that wool, silk, artificial silk, hemp and other fibres hitherto colored by aniline dyes can be colored by sulphur dyes which hitherto have been exclusively used for cotton fibres.

It is stated that present machinery will with a little alteration, serve in the new process. The process, which is already in partial operation, will, it is understood, be placed at the disposal of dyers and manufacturers on royalty terms.

Should no such substitutes for aniline dyestuffs be soon available many branches of industry will suffer and the only alternative will be to fall back upon the old earth colors and such products as turmeric, cutch, gambier, madder, logwood, indigo, etc., the demand for which is already making itself felt in our markets.

Germany's Debt to Perkin

A few weeks before the declaration of war the writer had occasion to visit Rhineland and had an interview with one of the leading pioneers of the Synthetic School of Chemistry. The quite frank admission was made of the debt of obligation the Germans are under to Perkin whom he termed the father of synthetic chemistry. for his having taught them the first and guiding principles upon which the German school and industry were founded. Notably was Perkin the foremost in the product of aniline dyestuffs, these being first made in London and the North of England under his patents.

The rise of this great industry, which was to make Germany famous and practically the monopolists of aniline colors. dates from the period when the Perkin patents were acquired by German manufacturers on the Rhine. About this period the Prince Consort seeing a promising opening in Great Britain for German enterprise induced several leading chemists and capitalists to come to this country. Among the former was Professor Hofmann, who in the course of his career in England, established a high reputation for advanced scientific theories and brought forward not a few promising pupils who have left their mark on the British chemical industry. The German government appraising Hofmann's abilities at their true value made him a flattering offer to go to Berlin. To Hofmann's credit, be it said, this offer was at first declined out of regard for his family and social connections. The British authorities were, unfortunately for this country, blind to the value of Hofmann's attainments, and allowed him to take his reluctant departure to Berlin. His return to Germany proved the starting point of the new School of scientific investigators and to his labors also must be attributed in large measure the long chain of successes achieved by his pupils and their followers working along the lines at first indicated by Perkin.

While the supremacy of Britain in heavy chemicals is still maintained it is in the newer realm of the lighter products that Germany has excelled of late years. This result has been achieved by carefully specialized technical education, indefatigable research work on the part of manufacturing concerns—who employ numberless chemists for this express purpose—and the liberal support by capitalists and banking institutions in the establishment and maintenance of works and the exploitation of the world's markets.

The blow struck at the chemical industry of Germany will doubtless prove one of the greatest economic sacrifices offered at the shrine of militarism.

Germany's Beet Sugar Industry

In the same category and in scarcely lesser degree must be included the beet root sugar industry which is undergoing the series of startling mutations through the war referred to in our last letter. It is interesting at the present time to recall that Germany's original object in her state aided cultivation of the beet and "bounty fed" sugar industry, was to provide a national insurance against a scarcity of foodstuffs which might arise by a stoppage of imports in the event of a lengthened war with France and Russia. It was reckoned that the extensive tracts of arid and unproductive land if continuously kept under cultivation to beet would when required yield sufficient rye to satisfy the needs of the population. It remains to be seen, should the war extend beyond next year's harvest, whether this costly economic venture will work out in the manner contemplated by its authors. Its success or failure will doubtless prove an important factor in determining the length of hostilities.

Among the numberless Belgian refugees now in our midst it is estimated that there are many farmers and cultivators who may perchance find it to their advantage to permanently remain in this country and undertake the cultivation of beet and the numerous other crops which fall under the denominations of domestic and medicinal herbs and vegetabilia. In any case opportunities will be afforded them by the Government in the shape of grants of land and loans to this end.

New York Markets

Constantly rising prices on carbolic acid and an easier feeling generally after the arrival of the steamship Matanzas on Sunday marked the last week in the drug and chemical trade here. The dyestuffs and potash situations were relieved by the arrival of the American steamship with 3,000 tons of German products in her hold. But the market was not influenced to any great extent on that score. For some time it has been known the Matanzas would arrive without experiencing any interference by British warships. The success of the voyage of the Matanzas and the American Sun, now homeward bound from Rotterdam with 8,000 tons of drugs and chemicals has prompted the chartering of several other steamships and there now are half a dozen either enroute for Dutch ports or else being loaded there. It has been learned positively that there is an enormous surplus of stock available in Rotterdam and Amsterdam, and bottoms only are needed to convey the material to this side.

With the Karlsruhe reported surrounded in the South Pacific ocean and with no reports in the last week of any British merchantmen being sunk by the Germans, the maritime situation held an easier tone than it has for some time and war risks fell off another point. It is reported that material reductions will be made immediately on news the Karlsruhe has been disposed of by the Japanese-British fleet now on its trail. At the present time war insurance is little more than a third what it was before the Emden was run down.

Carbolic acid was the feature in the week's developments and from present indications will continue its prominence. Although sales have been made as high as 55c a pound, it was asserted openly on the market that it undoubtedly would go higher; that there is absolutely no limit to the figures it may reach, because of the necessarily large consumption for relief of apthous fever.

From various sources, many opinions as to the strength and tone of the market are obtainable.

"There is no business at all," says one. "There is no domestic business; it's all exports," says another. "There is no export business, but a little import," says a third, but the most popular expression of all is the first.

"I can't give quotations on an article," a man will say, "because it has not moved in a week. I've had a few inquiries for it, and I've named several different prices on it to influence a sale but there has not been a thing stirring. It would not be correct to give you the figures I asked, and which were not accepted, because they do not represent the price."

There is a disposition among many dealers to blame everything on export and there are new rumors daily of the shipping of large amounts of various drugs abroad, thus leaving this market shorter than ever. Any such shipments have not influenced the general situation however, and, as a rule, these stories are discounted.

Little trading is being done, and the inaction which followed close on the heels of the August panic has persisted until now the market is used to it and brisk times are not expected before the new year. Stocks of many manufacturers and others must be getting uncomfortably low by now, it is figured; nevertheless no real replenishing movement has set in yet, and until it does prices will sag and the situation probably will not be changed to any great extent.

CARBOLIC ACID—From 50@55c a pound is the ruling quotation on carbolic acid, which prior to August 1, last, could be had in any quantity for 7@7¼c. Present prices exceed by 20c the highest figures realized in the panic. With supplies limited to what Great Britain releases to the United States, with an assured abnormal consumption of carbolic acid for several weeks to come or as long as the "foot and mouth disease" continues to ravage live stock of the country, it seems certain that there can be no relief in the situation now and higher prices are predicted by all dealers.

The United States was preparing to increase its use of carbolic acid materially this year had not the war upset all calculations. More than a hundred thousand pounds of phenol in excess of last year's figures arrived here in the first nine months of this year but all was used to date, no large stocks having been shown in this market. A determined cry for tariff protection is rising from the trade, even the retailer joining, since the excessive cost of carbolic is thrust home on him. It is asserted that there is no reason why the United States should not be a heavy manufacturer of carbolic as it has all the coal tar it needs. English concerns making carbolic acid are being operated day and night to supply the government there and to enable them to get together an extra supply for export to this country.

Meantime, however, England is inquiring on this side of the water for salicylate of soda and salicylic acid. It has been reported that much of these products has been bought for use in Europe. Cresylic acid has been marked up to 65c in sympathy with carbolic and is in strong demand. It is believed that in another week, the advance in carbolic will make itself felt in all articles in which it is used, that its enormous rise in price must assert itself and that there will be wholesale advances. Proprietary medicine makers declare they will not advance prices nor reduce size of packages to make up for the difference in the cost of carbolic acid. One maker said he had a certain amount of phenol on hand and when it was exhausted he would be forced to suspend making his product for a time as he could not afford to continue buying carbolic acid at 50c, and he could neither reduce the size of the package nor increase its cost, which is 15c. He is experimenting with a substitute. Manufacturers have found that substitutes for carbolic can be used in many cases and also they have found that the carbolic can be dispensed with entirely in some instances where it had been deemed a necessity.

OPIUM—No change is marked in the opium situation in the last week, unless it can be said that dealers are finding some difficulty in preserving a firm tone to quotations of $9.25 in cases and $9.30 in broken lots. Contrary to expectations, Turkey's actions have failed to cause any American manufacturers to worry or to become alarmed in any way. A cable message has been received from Smyrna that all water shipments have been cut off. English reports are to the effect that some opium will continue to come through by way of Greece as long as that country keeps out of the war. Relatively heavy receipts have come to this port in the last week from England, most of the gum having been on the way before Turkey went to war, however. Powdered opium continues in short supply and is ranked with granular at $12, but there is only a slight demand for these two grades.

MORPHINE—Manufacturers of morphine continue to wrangle and cut prices but still sales refuse to pick up and the demand will not strengthen. Morphine is obtainable in certain quarters at $5 an ounce in bulk, although it is held as high as $5.35 in other places. Domestic manufacturers tried to strengthen trade by reducing prices, but so far have failed utterly. Foreign morphine held its old prices for a time but soon was forced to meet the cut if it wanted to sell any. From $5.05@5.10 is asked in some quarters.

CODEINE—The half dollar cut in codeine failed in its purpose to stimulate business. Several makers have followed the lead of the first out of town man who put the price at $6.50 in bulk. The downward tendency of these derivatives of opium, and the exceptional weakness of the gum itself at $9.25 in face of the closing of Turkish ports is pointed out as the strongest proof of the artificiality of the market. It had been expected positively that both morphine and codeine would advance. Codeine was reported to be in heavy supply. An export inquiry is reported.

CAFFEINE—Citrated caffeine now is only 10c above what it was before the war. Manufacturers in the last week have cut the price to $3.75 for the citrated caffeine and $5 for the alkaloid. The latter is held at $5.50 in some quarters, but most of it is moving at the first quoted figure.

QUININE—One large manufacturer and importer of quinine continues to quote old figures of 31c an ounce in 100 ounce lots, and asserts he still is doing all the business he cares to handle. Generally, however, the new price of 26c is quoted in the trade and it has been found that in some quarters even these lowered figures can be scaled down. Although quinine is down in price reports persist that there is a heavy foreign demand and that eventually much of it must go across the water to the battle fields and hospitals. It is significant that American manufacturers decreased the price first and then were followed by foreign makers. Usually it has been foreign manufacturers who cut below American prices. Foreigners usually have needed cash more and been forced to start stock moving. Shipments of Java bark will be made to the United States direct following several recent sales when the cinchona was bought for delivery here instead of being sent to Amsterdam as it always has been. The shattering of these customs of indirect trading is expected to prove a boon to this country after the war is over. Advices from Holland state that 50,000 ounces of quinine salts which were to have been auctioned last week were withdrawn when no bids in excess of 22½ florins a kilo could be obtained. The controlling syndicate had set that amount as the lowest it would consider.

GLYCERIN—C. P. glycerin is 23c in drums and 24c in cans today. Arrivals are few and far between because of the practical cessation of shipping on the Indian ocean. Since the Emden has been

sunk shipping has picked up again, but it will be several weeks before its effect is felt here and before ships sailing now arrive at destinations. Dynamite glycerin is unchanged at 21½c and is in fair supply. Crude grades are marked at 14@14½c naked for soap lye and 15½@16c naked for the saponification variety. Imports of glycerin have fallen off heavily so far this year and were 8,000,000 pounds less in September last than they were in the same month of 1913.

CHLOROFORM—Thirty cents is the lowest price obtainable for chloroform in 50 pound lots. For a time the anesthetic was sold as low as 25c, but recently there has been a strengthened tone perceptible and now 30c is the lowest. In some quarters 35c is asked.

ERGOT—Although the London market complains of a shortage of the Russian variety, and although prices are advancing there weekly, according to cabled reports, the situation in this market becomes easier all the time, and a further concession is noticeable this week, following arrivals from Russia. From $1.10@1.15 are newest marks with many sales being made at the first named quotation. The Spanish article is in slight demand. Some Russian ergot reached this market by way of Vladivostok and San Francisco.

COUMARIN—Stocks have been replenished and coumarin now is held at $3.50@4. This article has dropped steadily for several weeks, or ever since the flurry which sent it upward on belief that stocks were exhausted. When spot was forthcoming, the market as usual turned coldly away.

CREOSOTE—Beechwood creosote is 95@96c this week. Spot stocks have been augmented and there is an easier tone. A steady demand is reported.

GUARANA—Gradually but surely guarana is receding to its old level and many in this market hold it will sink lower than it was before the war. The shutting off of the Germany demand which ordinarily was a factor will tend to glut the market eventually, and leave a large carryover unless holders resolve to move regardless of price. Guarana now is obtainable at $1.10 although up to $1.25 is asked in some cases. The powdered grades are firmer at $1.25 @1.30.

FUSEL OIL—Fusel oil is one of the articles which have increased this week. The market evinces a general firmness, and, in the face of very little spot and a steady demand, further increases may be expected. Little fusel oil is being imported, and what does come in is under contract in many cases. Domestic makers hold crude at $2 and American refiners quote the refined at $3 and amylacetate at $2.75.

MENTHOL—Broken lots of menthol have been offered at $2.30 in the last week but $2.50 is the usual price. Case lots are available at $2.40. Importers offer lots from Japan, duty paid up to February 1, at $2.30. Foreign buyers have paid $2.05 and $2.10 in bond in this market recently. Menthol no longer enjoys a firm position. It is predicted in this market that there will be material reductions before the first of the year. Local holders seem to fear this and there is much competition among them to clear out stocks before the expected serious break comes.

CAMPHOR—Domestic refiners still quote 59½c in barrels for delivery up to Jan. 1 next, but there have been several concessions recorded in the case of Japan refined gum. Two and a half pound slabs have moved at 43-43½c. Shipments from Japan to the United States are growing heavier monthly. Monobromated camphor is down to $1.30, following the decline in cost of the basic material.

ARABIC GUM—Sorts of gum arabic are held at 16@20c, and although trade is quiet, dealers are just as well satisfied as they believe that a stiffer and higher market is due within a short time. There are medium stocks held here, but they are concentrated in a few hands. Efforts are being made to sell only to consumers. London reports that there is but little gum there, and with supplies from Turkey shut off the chances of replenishing are slim.

TRAGACANTH—First quality Aleppo is called "firmer" now. It is unchanged in price at $1.85. London's stock was augmented in the last week by arrivals which left Turkey before the Sultan went to war. Little tragacanth is held in this market, is the belief.

SPRUCE GUM—This gum now is listed at 65@70c although quotations are not firm and business can be done below these figures. This is a concession made in the last week to influence the dull trade, and so far, it is said it has not helped the situation. Arrivals of spot are worrying dealers who see it all moving one way—to them.

MASTIC GUM—This gum is enjoying a wide range of prices from 85c in one quarter to $1 in another. There are large supplies on this market according to popular belief, and this is borne out by reductions at a time when there should have been increases.

BENZOIN—Depleted stocks have sent Sumatra gum to 37@40c and at these levels trade is brisk. The Siam gum is unchanged at $1.75@2 and business is quiet. Spot stocks of Sumatra gum will be replenished within a couple of weeks, according to advices from England.

WINTERGREEN OIL—Prices on sweet birch oil have stiffened in the last week and now it is firm at $2 although it had been down to $1.75 generally. Leaf oil is $4.15@4.25 which is unchanged. The synthetic is 60@75c.

LIME OIL—The expressed grade now is down to $3, and $3.10 in some cases, while the distilled description is $1.35@1.40. Importers are finding great difficulty in moving this oil at any price as it was one on which the trade stocked up in the August panic.

ORANGE OIL—From $1.60@1.75 is the price range for this Messina essence. Producers are demanding that higher prices be realized in this market and have threatened to curtail shipments. This has caused no alarm, however, as the market already is overstocked. From now until early spring there will be a lethargic market in this and other Italian oils, and prices seem sure to go lower.

LEMON OIL—From $1.25@1.35 covers the price situation in lemon oil, and with constantly arriving shipments from Italy, it seems destined to keep dropping.

SASSAFRAS—Natural sassafras oil is up 5c in the face of more pronounced demand and now is listed at 70c. The artificial oil is unchanged at 25@35c.

CLOVE OIL—Following a decrease in the cost of cloves the oil is down to $1.05 although $1.15 is being asked in some quarters.

BERGAMOT OIL—Although $4.50 prevails as the asking price, this oil can be obtained at $4, and is showing some weakness.

CITRONELLA OIL—Ceylon oil is down to 50@52½c. The Java oil which is obtainable here commands $1.50, and little can be had.

JAPAN WAX—Heavy arrivals of Japan wax have relieved the spot situation and prices now are 10¾@11½c. London is bidding heavily for the better grades of this article which is expected to keep the tone firm and prevent any material reduction in even the lower grades.

POPPY SEED—Dutch poppy seed is cut ⅛c and now is available at 9⅛c. Other varieties are unchanged.

ANISE SEED—Spot stocks of star anise seed, which one week was the sole article to advance in price, have been replenished and now it is drifting back, 21@22c being present marks.

CELERY SEED—Prices are up from 13 to 17c on celery seed following reports from Marseilles that stocks are low there. Little more can be expected from the south of France, according to despatches received by dealers here. There are only meagre supplies on hand in this country.

CANARY SEED—Smyrna and South America seed are reduced following additional receipts. Both these grades and the Spanish also are held at 7¼c.

IPECAC—Cartagena roots show an increase of 5c this week and are listed at $1.85@1.90. Spot stocks have been replenished recently, but the demand continues very strong and with receipts limited in a way, holders are determined to bull the market. Rio root also is firm at $2. The stock now arriving in this port is of especially good quality.

HOREHOUND—Holders ask 9@10c for horehound as stocks are very low and little is expected.

LAUREL LEAVES—These leaves are down to 4¾@5c following more liberal offerings.

SILVER NITRATE—In 500@1000 oz. lots, silver nitrate now is 31c and correspondingly higher in smaller quantities.

SANTONINE—Belief is held here that there will be no trouble in replenishing santonine stocks from Russia by the new route across Siberia and the Pacific. Santonine now is listed at $32. It was held at $50 a few weeks ago.

VANILLIN—New quotations of vanillin are 35@38c, a concession of 3c.

SALICIN—This now is offered at $4.25 following replenishment of stocks.

COPAIBA—Para balsam now is down to 36c in 55 lb. cans. South American is held at 37@40c.

ELM BARK—The grinding grade is 16 @18c, while the select bark is 21@22c.

SHELLAC—T. N. Shellac is quoted at 14c, with prospects of a further easing. Reduced war risks and freight rates are expected to help batter the prices down. It has been predicted that shellac will go lower this winter than it ever has been before, as the United States is practically the only heavy consumer. Japan is buying shellac heavily.

POTASH—Permanganate is now held at 19@20c. The situation is expected to become easier all the time as arrivals come in. The Matanzas did much to reassure dealers here, and all speculators are trying hard to dispose of their holdings.

SODA BENZOATE—Benzoate is being offered at 65@70c in granular. Iodide, nitrate, and salicylate descriptions are unchanged.

ACIDS—Acetic acid is unchanged with quiet demand and no feature to the trade. The market in muriatic acid is steady with heavy export inquiry. Prices are unchanged. Small spot offerings in nitric acid are being snapped up at old figures. The oxalic market is quiet, with a listless demand and no change in quotations. Sulphuric acid is not having the customary big sale at this time of year, but prices are held firmly. The tone of the tartaric acid market is easier, and keen competition has barred any change in prices.

LIME ACETATE—The local market on lime acetate is unchanged and steady at 1.75@1.80c a pound.

TOP PRICE FOR CARBOLIC

Apthous Fever Held Responsible for the New Advance

Carbolic acid at 52@55c a pound has reached a new figure in this market. Even in the August panic the top price on record was 40c in one isolated case and that was regarded as fabulous. But the demand is stronger today at 52@55c than it was before the war when phenol was priced at 7@7¼c.

It is estimated that since August 1 about 200 tons of carbolic acid have been imported into the United States, nearly all of it from England. Although Germany is a large manufacturer of carbolic acid she is normally a heavy consumer and usually has kept all she made. Great Britain has exported most of the carbolic used in this country.

Although up to October 1 far more carbolic acid has been imported into the United States than was true in 1913, a notable shortage is reported from all quarters, and assertions are made in this market that the "foot and mouth disease" will eat up all stocks on hand by the end of the month.

Efforts are being made by manufacturers and dealers here for the release in Great Britain of extra large quantities of carbolic acid within the next two weeks to relieve the situation here. Carbolic acid is under an embargo, but by special permit, it has been doled out to this country and to British colonies, by makers in England.

It is said that in the manufacture of many proprietaries, soaps, etc., the use of carbolic acid has been eliminated in the last month and that the usual consumption will be reduced greatly in this way. Makers of proprietaries at standard prices are worrying as to how they can continue to market goods containing carbolic acid at old figures.

It seems to be the firm belief of this market that carbolic acid would sell at 25c at most were it not for the apthous fever raging throughout the country. However, it may be recalled that the price rose to 35c before reports of the spread of the foot and mouth disease caused the further advance.

Even at top prices prevailing holders of phenol are disposing of it only in limited quantities. Second hands are reported to be almost without supply; in fact it is said that speculators have little stock of any commodity with which to juggle. No one is optimistic enough to assert that carbolic acid has "hit the roof"; indeed all seem to be of the opinion that it will mount steadily, as the largest shipments that can be expected from England will not be great enough to relieve the tension here.

Until October 1 last, 6,088,289 pounds of carbolic acid, valued at $344,909, were imported into the United States as against 5,683,349 pounds, valued at $431,033, in a corresponding period of 1913.

LARGE STOCKS OF OPIUM

The Gum is Higher But the Derivatives are Weaker

The fact that England needs money is held responsible for present conditions, which permit American makers to sell morphine acetate, muriate, and sulphate at lower prices than foreign makers can quote.

Germany is credited with having had large quantities of opium on hand when the war started, and since Turkey's advent into the arena, it is believed in this market that pressure brought by German diplomats on the Sultan is what was responsible for the difficulty experienced by dealers in opium to ship the gum to England. It now is believed that Germany had made arrangements to have first call on the crop and be supplied with whatever amount she deemed she needed.

However, huge stocks of opium were on hand in London, and, following receipts of Indian gum, large amounts of Turkish were released to the United States. The relatively large stock here and the brightt prospects for obtaining more, were responsible for conditions prevailing week before last when gum was selling at only a fraction above $8., the day before Turkey went to war, and then raised slowly and cautiously to only $9.25 when it was announced that Turkey had joined sides with Germany, and that therefore her commerce would be at a standstill.

Much morphine and codeine was in stock in this country at the time the war started, and, even in the August panic these two derivatives did not exhibit the skyrocket tendencies shown by other products. Then followed a curious condition. Although the gum, the basic product, advanced in price to $10 and even a little higher, and was very firm at those figures the derivatives maintained their old price and became weaker.

Apparently foreign manufacturers are not required to meet the reduced prices of Americans on morphine and codeine because of the large orders received from the hospital departments of the various armies. These are used as narcotics in field hospitals to a large extent. That the supply abroad is becoming short might be indicated by recent reports that inquiries have been made here for export.

SLASH IN POTASH

Following slight concessions and inducements made by holders of potash, a sharp slash in prices was made in permanganate of potash. Although spot was quoted at 18@20c there was no firmness of tone and shipments were announced as low as 11@12c.

Much potash is being held in second hands and by speculators. When Great Britain announced it would seize all potash whether in neutral bottoms or not, all of the available supply was seized in the expectation that only a little would be forthcoming. In view of the ease with which the Matanzas made the return voyage her hold laden with potash, the speculators became frightened and offered all inducements to unload stock.

WANT MORE FOR CODLIVER OIL

Norwegian refiners are holding out for higher prices on codliver oil and rumors are current that they will reduce shipments to steady prices if necessary.

Unseasonable weather is given here as the reason for the light demand for codliver oil so far this season. Producers in Norway assert they are not getting the cost to them at prices which have ruled here recently. Local dealers assert, however, that they have large stock on hand, some of it held over from last season and this must be sacrificed if necessary to stir up the market.

SALICYLIC FOR FRANCE

Great Britain Buying it and the Acid for her Ally

Lehn & Fink report good export business in salicylate of soda and salicylic acid. Great Britain is said to be the heaviest buyer, acting for France in most cases, according to belief.

Germany and the United States have been the chief manufacturers of these two articles, and with the German brand cut off, England must look to this country. As there is a shortage here of carbolic acid little can be sold oversea at any price. Inquiry is being strengthened daily, according to report.

"There is no business in this country just now," said W. J. Gesell of Lehn & Fink. "Most houses apparently stocked up in August at prices which were vastly higher than those now ruling, with only one or two exceptions. Trade in New York and over this country is bad. There is no buying movement at all, and it is hard to set prices and estimate conditions in such circumstances.

"The condition in the opium market following Turkey's being plunged into the war is evidence of the artificial market, or rather lack of a market. Here we depend entirely on the Turkish product, and yet there was scarcely a flurry caused when Turkey suddenly was cut off and her shipments stopped."

JAPANESE CAMPHOR DOWN

Mitsui & Co. announce a new and lower price on Japanese refined camphor. The imported article now is obtainable at 44@45c a pound.

William J. Gelshenen, of 100 William street, a domestic refiner, still quotes 59½c a pound in barrels for delivery up to January 1, next.

The advanced prices of the domestic refined over the Japanese refined are due principally to the decreased allotments made to this country. There was a falling off in imports of a million and a quarter pounds in the first nine months of this year as compared with a similar period in 1913.

In 1913 the imports of Japanese refined and synthetic established record high figures, and evidences are now that those figures will be exceeded this year.

CINCHONA BARK IMPORTS

Figures Which Show How the Manufacturers Are Gaining

Imports of cinchona bark for the nine months ending October 1, amounted to 3,236,785 pounds, valued at $438,403 against 2,284,474 valued at $242,246 for the same period in 1913.

In the first nine months of this year imports of quinine sulphate and all alkaloids or salts of the bark amounted to 2,069,390 ounces, valued at $471,318, as against 2,565,850 ounces valued at $479,760 in the nine months of the preceding year.

The figures show clearly the gain being made in business of domestic manufacturers. More bark is being received and made into quinine salts, which cuts down, correspondingly, the amount of manufactured salts received.

At the new reduced price of 26c, which rules in nearly all quarters of this market, quinine is firm. Although reports are insistent that foreign governments are trying to obtain quinine for export, they apparently are unable to get it.

"We have troubles of our own supplying our own customers and our own trade without selling for export," said an official of the New York Quinine and Chemical Works, in William street. "There is an inquiry, I believe, but I do not believe that we can spare any of the quinine we have in this country to send to the other side."

INQUIRY FOR CHEAP SOAPS

There has been a steady inquiry observed in this market for the last two weeks for export of cheap soaps, and already it is reported that large quantities have been shipped. In the market it is believed that Japan and Russia are the countries desiring the soap.

Sales of expensive imported soaps in this country continue steady, with a falling off in receipts of the French products, however. The importation of French toilet articles doubtless would have stopped entirely some time ago were it not for the fact that these articles are produced chiefly in the south of France, far removed from the fighting zone.

THYMOL GRADUALLY RECEDES

An apathetic market is responsible for the gradual recession of thymol from excessive marks in September to $5@5.50 a pound now. Thymol maintained its position for some weeks after other commodities had started to settle back.

FOREIGN WATERS DEPLETED

Belief that American Waters Will Displace them

German laxative waters which have enjoyed a large sale in this market for many years are in scanty supply, and with practically no arrivals and none on the way, handlers here are of the opinion that American waters, of which there are many, will supplant the imported waters.

"The American waters as a general thing are just as good as the foreign waters," said a dealer who has been in the business for many years. "Of course, there are persons who will buy only foreign articles, and will go only to foreign spas, whereas there are springs and natural hot baths in this country which are vastly superior to the best in Germany.

"It is a fact that several waters obtained and bottled right here in America have been branded with German names so as to make them more marketable, and the ruse is successful. It is widely known that there is one mineral spring resort in the Rocky Mountains which is supported entirely by its foreign clientele. Persons come from Europe to take those waters. The company running the springs and the hotel have given up attempts to get Americans there and do not advertise in American publications, although they spend a large amount in foreign periodicals.

"However the stock of imported waters is rapidly becoming depleted. Very little has arrived since the war. It seems as though this will be a lost business to Germany even after peace is declared."

TO BRING BEET SUGAR SEED

The steamship Massapequa, chartered by the Rockefeller foundation to carry foodstuffs to Belgium, will fetch back to the United States a cargo of cyanide of potassium, dyestuffs, and sugar beet seed according to plans of Conrad H. Ruhl, of No. 17 Battery Place, who is handling most of the chartered vessels from Dutch ports.

The cyanide is needed badly in this market, and the west has been clamoring for sugar beet seed for months. Although excellent sugar beets are grown in Colorado, Kansas and Nevada, the seed beets are not up to the quality of the German article and all planting in this country is done with the imported seed. Planters in the south are being urged to set out cotton land in sugar for next year.

ENGLISH MAKING DYESTUFFS

Reports have reached New York of the formation of a company in London to manufacture dyestuffs on a large scale, the output to go chiefly to the United States. It is believed the British government is behind the scheme and is putting up a large part of the necessary funds.

There are many large dyemaking plants in England, but it has been found necessary to import German dyes to supply what is needed. Practically no English dyes have been imported into the United States. The new concern will aim to sell to the United States and to take the place of the German firms who heretofore have enjoyed the business.

SMALL DEMAND FOR ERGOT

Although ergot is rising in price in the London market because of depleted stocks, it fails to hold its own in the United States and the Russian product is dropping steadily. From $1.10@1.15 is the latest quotation on ergot.

Stocks here are not heavy but a month ago several shipments were received. None is on the way, however, and none is expected for some time. When the sailings between this port and Vladivostok, via the Panama Canal, are regular, it is expected some ergot from Russia will reach this market. New York cannot look longer to London for ergot.

MATANZAS BROUGHT NO DRUGS

But Her Cargo of Dyestuffs Shows What Can Be Done

Laden with 3,500 tons of dyestuffs, the Ward Liner Matanzas arrived at this port on Sunday last, nearly a week delayed on her return trip from Rotterdam. Contrary to expectations she carried no potash nor drugs nor chemicals, these being left for the American Sun, another American steamship, now on her way to this port and Philadelphia from Holland. Importers and the amount they received on the Matanzas are as follows:

Cassella Color Co., 3,984 casks coal tar products;

Farbwerke-Hoechst Co., 3,489 casks dyestuffs;

Badische Co., 2,229 packages dyestuffs;

Geigy ter Meer, 625 packages aniline colors;

William F. Wisner, 459 packages dyes, 10 casks metachrome mordant;

Edgar Fisher, 626 casks coal tar colors;

Geisenheimer & Co., 499 cases aniline colors;

Heller & Merz Co., 107 casks aniline colors;

Bayer & Co., 1,900 casks aniline colors.

Shippers of the dyestuffs were F. A. Voigt & Co., Binneveld & Scheltern, H. D. ter Haas, G. Ruff, C. E. Ringgrove, J. F. Vervloct & Co.

Although no accurate figures could be obtained it is estimated that the total value of the cargo exceeded a million dollars. Despite the fact the Matanzas flew the stars and stripes, her cargo was covered by a war risk. The Ward liner experienced no difficulty on her homeward voyage, but was delayed because of rough weather. She was due a week before she arrived, and as she is not equipped with wireless, was unable to make known her safety.

The success of the venture to send the Matanzas after German dyestuffs in Holland is expected to restore confidence in the textile industry that mills will be supplied with colors during the war. It was through the State Department at Washington and the German Bureau of Foreign Affairs that it was arranged to ship dyes by way of Holland to the United States. Germany demanded guarantees that the articles would not be reexported and also insisted for a time that they be carried in American bottoms.

As British warships have shown no disposition to carry out the threat to seize all German goods, whether in neutral ships or not, it is believed Germany has receded from her original intention to trust nothing in Dutch boats.

In the shipment on the Matanzas to Cassella Color Co. was a thousand packages of indigo paste and much alizarine paste.

STOCKS OF TIN DIMINISHING

Spot stocks of tin in London have not been replenished for some time, and following their depletion, tin oxide has been advanced to 38@40c a pound. Two of the tramp steamships sunk by the Emden carried large amounts of tin.

Although the above named prices are maintained firmly at this time, it is believed there will be a reduction when stocks are replenished.

FOOD FOR PUBLIC THOUGHT

Demonstrations That Are Not Only Misleading But Unfair

We think there will be general agreement, except by a few exceedingly near-sighted extremists that the methods resorted to by the Dairy and Food Commissioner of Oregon in his "crusade," or whatever it is, are unfair both to the consumer and the manufacturer. We describe briefly on another page in this issue, as a matter of news-interest, two features of an "exhibit" made recently in a public place in Portland and also at the Oregon State Fair at Salem. Briefly, it is this: A dummy is clothed in brilliantly colored garments—coat, trousers, sweater, scarf and stockings. It is explained in this connection to the curious public that the clothing owes its gaudy hues to coloring matter such as is used in food products—candy, among other things. Laymen are permitted to infer that these colors must be dreadful things. For when you tell a housewife that the things she eats contain, for example "amaranth" or "indigo disulfo" or "napathol yellow," how is the poor woman to know that these names are not as dreadful as they sound, or that the coloring, as a matter of fact, is "certified" by the United States Department of Agriculture as being harmless—that the Department not only does not condemn but in terms *permits* their use and has declared that there is nothing wrong about them. The housewife, or the buyer of a box of candy, or the wayfarer who takes a maraschino cherry in his cocktail, is brought up with a round turn by the plain assertion that "these garments are dyed with coloring matter used in the food (or the candy or the maraschino cherry) you eat." What other inference is a layman to draw? Why is his attention called to the fact, he will ask, unless as a warning? And why a warning, unless some peril lurks there? Commonly, one does not go about placarding the safe places with signs of any character. In the exhibit we are criticizing, there was no suit of gaudy clothing labeled, "This sweater was dyed red with the juice of strawberries and loganberries from Oregon City," or "this pair of trousers owes its its deep purple color to Mount Hood huckleberries," or "This tie and this pair of socks are made pink with thimbleberries and the blue with elderberry juice." Yet the result would have been just as artistic and the "warning" just as necessary in either case. People eat these latter products, colored also with the harmless dyes of Mother Nature, and think nothing about it as they go their ways.

"Guaranteed under the pure food and drugs act, Serial Number ——" was ordered abolished only recently because of the "inference" it permitted that the government was behind the guarantee. It was not charged that we who happen to know the technical value of the legend were misled. Only the everyday citizen, too busy with his own affairs to inform himself on every topic in detail, took for granted some things that were not so—just as the same everyday citizen is warranted (if he is not a chemist) in believing that the state of Oregon is telling him "for his own good" that this red candy is made ruddy with "amaranth."

The Food and Dairy Commissioner would be satisfied, we are informed, with a requirement that the "facts" be stated (presumably on the label), so that the people then might "judge for themselves and act accordingly." Let us see where this would lead us as to other food stuffs. Suppose we were to label every bottle of milk with the legend: "This milk contains 'phosphoproteins.'" Or the humble navy bean: "These beans contain a trace of lecithin." Or a sack of wheat—but let us note some of the terrifying substances that wheat—perfectly good wheat, at that—contains.

There are maltose and dextose and lactose, to begin with. We are not so much afraid of them, especially because of the more or less familiar idea presented by the first syllable of maltose. But we go on. "This wheat contains arabinose." "This wheat contains raffinose." "Beware! There is mannitol—$CH_3(HO)_6$ in wheat." And malfodextrin—$H_{22}O_{11}$ ($C_{12}H_{20}O_{10}$) 2.. Murder! Amylodextrin, too. Who would have believed they were treating us that way? There is phosphoric anhydride—P_2O_5—in every kernel of wheat. Send for the doctor! As well as sulphuric anhydride—SO_3. It is positively criminal the way they serve us our hot cakes without telling us of the dangers we run.

The point of the whole thing is that if we are to be compelled to operate under a series of absurd label laws, or if we are to have warnings thrust on us at every turn, why stop at coloring matter that the United States Government itself has certified to be wholly harmless? And if a state official is determined on a course of putting the "facts" into the possession of all men, why isn't it fair and good business for him to include the additional facts: "The coloring matter with which this sweater is dyed in no more harmful than good candy itself?" "Good goods are in no way made bad goods by being rendered attractive to the eye as well as to the palate." "Amaranth" in proper quantities is no more poisonous than orange juice. Or why the "warning," anyhow, if the whole business is not pure sensationalism and muckraking gone mad?

One does not quarrel with a campaign meant to secure nourishing food, free from toxic substances and free from deceit, sophistication and short weights. But we suspect the judgment and the mental balance—if not the motive—of the policy of sowing suspicion against anything and everything. The best and purest candies in the world are sometimes tinted with the colors the United States Government permits to be used. They are not unwholesome on that account. You can stain a shirt with the pure juice of a strawberry, as we have said. This proves no more against the strawberry than it does against the shirt. Business men who have put their reputations as well as their life study and their savings into an honest enterprise are entitled to be kept free from ungrounded suspicion, and should not be lumped into a class with swindler and the sophisticator, which is in effect what is being done by a "campaign" of the type conducted by the food commissioner of the state of Oregon.

As to the jar of dirty candy mentioned in our news article: Its use in the manner mentioned is wholly reprehensible. If there are factories that sweep up and sell filth, their owners ought to be put where they belong. But it is not fair to go to the garbage can or the ash heap or the crematory for "exhibits," and permit people to believe that the goods are samples of what they are eating every day. As a matter of fact, no charge but one was presented by the display of the unsavory confectionery—and that was the charge, mutely made by the candy itself, that if in truth it was offered for sale somewhere there was an obvious duty for a public official to perform other than the display of it. Not to have designated the offender and prosecuted him was clear neglect of official duty.—*Pacific Drug Review.*

MANUFACTURERS, WHY TIMID?

Little Reason to Fear European Cheap Labor at Present

"I don't see why American capital is so fearful of starting competition against Europe because of cheaper labor over there," said an official of a drug manufacturing concern in this city.

"Americans say it would not pay them to build factories and start to make dyes or carbolic acid or any of the thousand articles now controlled by foreign makers, because it costs more to produce over here. They all admit that at prevailing prices, or even at half what some of the products cost here now, they would make lots of money, but all refuse to take a chance.

"'The war may be over in a couple of months,'" they say, and resolutely refuse to invest in factories here.

"Suppose the war is over in a month, though. Do you imagine that all those soldiers are going to change their uniforms for overalls and report at 7 o'clock the next morning at their old places and that business throughout Europe will start right in with the whistle as though nothing had happened?

"What has made European labor so cheap? Simply the fact that there were more workers than there were jobs and to get anything to do the men had to go to work mighty cheap.

"But things will be different—for a time anyway, after this war is over. Who is going to take the place of the 2,000,000 men that it is estimated have been killed or disabled so far in the German, French and British armies and no one knows how many more in the Russian and Austrian ranks.

"All those men—nearly every one—have held men's sized jobs before they were called to war. Their places cannot be filled satisfactorily by older men or youths, inexperienced besides. The men in the front ranks of the battle lines are the pick of the nations engaged in the war, the reserves, held in the rear, are less eligible, both as fighters and as workers.

"That means just one thing. After this war is over there won't be enough men to go round in all the jobs. There will be more work than men. That means the men will be able to choose what jobs they want. They won't be forced to take whatever is offered to them—at a pittance. They will be able to demand their own wages, and employers will have to pay. Then the 'lower cost of labor' will be a thing of the past, and for a time, a generation or so, until Europe is repopulated, I believe the wages in Europe will compare more evenly with those paid in this country than they ever have.

DR. GOLDWATER'S ACTIVITY

Discussed by the November Issue of "The Pharmaceutical Era"

It is announced that Commissioner Goldwater of the New York City Board of Health shortly will attempt to compel manufacturers of patent medicines to print the full formulas of their products on the bottle labels and to file the formulas with the Board of Health. Concerning Dr. Goldwater's activity the *Pharmaceutical Era* for November says:

"As told elsewhere in this issue, the New York City Board of Health's amendment to Section 182 of the Sanitary Code, prohibiting the sale of any medicines containing narcotics except upon prescription, has been declared by the Attorney General to be contrary to a specific provision of the Boylan law, and of no effect. The druggists of this city were preparing to make a stiff legal fight along this very line, when the decision of the Attorney General rendered a test case unnecessary. As was remarked by a prominent member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, this occasion should be remembered as the first time that a band of druggists in New York City got together and hired a lawyer to fight for what they considered to be their rights.

"What steps the Health Board will next take in their campaign is problematical. Among the measures to be considered is one practically prohibiting the sale of patent medicines in New York City. (Query: Will such an ordinance carry a clause prohibiting the prescribing of patent medicines in the same territory?) Another move which is under discussion is the recodification of the whole Sanitary Code. One thing may be depended on. So many measures enacted by the City Board of Health have been unpopular that it is extremely doubtful whether any additional powers will be conferred on that body by the State Legislature. New regulations must be built on the foundation of the powers already in their possession and under the restriction of the existing State laws.

"But we would like to raise the question whether the Board is empowered to connive at infractions of its own ordinances. It has been stated more than once, on the best authority, that after the Board had passed a regulation requiring that all drugs and medicines sold under U. S. P. or N. F. labels should be of full strength, members of the druggists' advisory delegation were told informally after the conference that the breaking of this ordinance in connection with sales of family remedies containing narcotics would be winked at. To be sure, those familiar with the Pharmacy Law of this State realize that such an ordinance is a work of supererogation, being fully covered by Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Section 237 and Paragraph 10 of Section 240. The Board should study the existing laws before making any new ones. But by just so much more is it impossible to excuse any member of the Board for having suggested a vicious compromise, by which it was hoped to have druggists obey the anti-narcotic ordinance.

"The end of the fight is not yet. Until the Board abandons its apparently unfriendly attitude, druggists here must be prepared to resist, by all legitimate means, any attempt to invade their rights. Let those faint-hearted druggists who doubted the propriety of preparing for a test case take fresh courage from the precedent which has been set, and let the old warriors gird up their loins for other conflicts, always bearing in mind the fact that future ones may not be as easily won as the first."

PROPRIETARY FORMULAS

Pharmacists Opposed to the Board of Health Proposal

The pharmaceutical members of the Advisory Council to the New York City Board of Health are unanimously opposed to the whole proposition, incorporated in a proposed Health Board ordinance, that the formulas of proprietary medicines be either published on the label or registered with the Board. This was the gist of a report presented by Chairman Dr. Wm. C. Anderson at a meeting Tuesday afternoon, of the New York Pharmaceutical Conference, held at the New York College of Pharmacy.

At the time of the presentation of the above report, according to Dr. Anderson, the proposed ordinance provided for the registration of the formulas with the Board. Such a regulation, while it would not immediately make public proprietary formulas, as would their publication on the label, would permit formulas being made public in the shape of evidence upon the instruction of a court. This would require merely the filing of a suit by anyone who might claim that a certain proprietary did not accomplish the expected results. The Board of Health got no encouragement from the pharmaceutical contingent of the Advisory Council, although the corporation drug stores were represented on this occasion for the first time. This is interesting, for the reason that, at present these stores are observing health board ordinance 182, which is not enforced.

Dr. Anderson did not think that the Board of Health would be deterred in its determination to adopt the proposed measure. He also reported that the Board of Health would in the near future pass an ordinance prohibiting the distribution from house to house of samples of medicines.

It should be observed that the meeting reported by Dr. Anderson was not a meeting of the Advisory Council, but was an invitation affair to which the pharmaceutical members of the Advisory Council were invited.

FATAL EXPERIMENTAL WORK

Explosion Follows Efforts to Learn German Dyemakers Secrets

An explosion in the laboratory of Dr. William Beckers, No. 107 Underhill Avenue, Brooklyn, last week, caused the death of Walter E. Haaren, assistant chemist, and Adolph Wolters, and severely injured a score of persons, including Dr. Beckers.

Fire Marshal Brophy is investigating the cause of the explosion, but all persons who might be able to throw light on the accident are in hospitals. Dr. Beckers has been unable to talk of the explosion. On November 23 next, the inquest will be held, and both Dr. Beckers and William Miller, manager, have been held in bail to appear. Both furnished bonds.

The entire factory in which Dr. Beckers' laboratory was located, was wrecked by the terrific explosion. A score of employees, most of those making up the list of wounded were blown clear of the building, through windows and doors, by this detonation. It was fortunate for them as a second explosion occurred soon afterward and with it the second floor of the building and part of the walls collapsed. The ruins became ignited and soon were burning briskly.

Haaren was found dead in the ruins, almost unrecognizably burnt and shattered. Wolters was terribly injured but lived for two days in Cumberland street hospital.

Dr. Beckers had been carrying on experimental work to learn some of the secrets of the German dyemakers. It is thought that a diazotizing process was being conducted in an autoclave, and that the pressure generated by the premature decomposition of the diazo compound resulted in the explosion. It is said that a contributory cause was an error in reading a pressure gauge, which was of foreign make, and graduated in kilograms, which were mistaken for pounds per square inch, so that the actual pressure was more than twice as great as was supposed. The story goes that a Brooklyn professor, who visited the laboratory a few days before the accident, inquired as to the nature of the work in progress, and realizing its dangerous nature, beat a hasty though dignified retreat.

WAR ORDERS SHIPPED

The first batch of the enormous orders placed with American manufacturers for cotton gauze, absorbent cotton, bandages, and similar articles by warring nations has been shipped, the last of the consignments, going to Russia, being sent by way of San Francisco on a specially chartered ship to Vladivostok, the eastern terminus of the trans-Siberian railroad.

For more than three months now the factories making first aid kits and hospital necessities have been running night and day turning out millions of pounds of absorbent cotton and millions of yards of bandages.

Manufacturers have not turned their entire attention to these huge orders, however,. Their regular trade is being supplied first and the war orders are then filled in order. Even Great Britain now is buying absorbent cotton in the United States although the government has commandeered several large factories which make it in England and is taking the entire output for the red cross.

FIFTY YEARS OF PHARMACY

The semi-centennial of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy was celebrated in the High School Auditorium, St. Louis, Tuesday and Wednesday of last week. It was highly successful. Those who participated in the formal program were Dr. H. M. Whelpley, Colonel C. P. Walbridge, Prof. Jos. P. Remington, Dr. Jos. S. Boehm, Prof. Charles Caspari, Jr., Dr. James H. Beal, and Prof. Frederick J. Wulling. The celebration was concluded at a banquet in the Planters' Hotel which was attended by about 500 graduates of the institution, and at which Frederick W. Sultan presided.

GROWTH OF THE U. S.

Interesting Figures in a Department of Commerce Bulletin

An epitomized record of the nation's growth in area, population, and resources is contained in a pamphlet just issued by the Department of Commerce through its Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the United States, 1880-1914."

Since 1850 the population of the United States has more than quadrupled, being approximately 100 million at the present time. In the same period, however, foreign commerce has grown from 318 million to 4,259 million dollars and the per capita value of exports from $16.96 to $23.27. National wealth has increased from 7 billion dollars in 1870 to approximately 140 billion; money in circulation, from 279 million to 3,419 million; and New York bank clearings from approximately 5 billion to over 98 billion dollars, while for the entire country bank clearings have grown from 52 billion in 1887, the earliest year for which figures are available, to 174 billion in 1913.

Evidences of improved social conditions among the people are also found in the "Statistical Record." For example, 19 million children are now enrolled in public schools and about 200,000 students in colleges and other higher institutions of learning, and the total expenditures on behalf of education now approximate $500,000,000 a year, the result being a rapid increase in general intelligence and a marked decrease in illiteracy. Over 22,000 newspapers and periodicals are disseminating information among the people, and the report shows a steady growth in the number of libraries in the country. In 1850 depositors in savings banks were 251,000 in number; today the number is 11 million with deposits, exclusive of those in other savings institutions, aggregating 4¼ billion dollars, or more than 100 times as much as at the middle of the last century.

Increased activity on the farms, in the factories, and in the great transportation industries has also developed during the last half-century. The value of farms and farm property increased from 4 billion dollars in 1850 to 41 billion in 1910; the value of manufactures, from 1 billion to over 20 billion; and the number of miles of railway in operation, from 9,021 in 1850 to 258,033 in 1912. In the last quarter-century the number of passengers carried has increased from 492 million to 1,004 million, and the volume of freight handled from 632 million to 1,845 million short tons. Nearly 20 billion pieces of outgoing mail matter are handled annually by the Post Office Department, which disbursed in this important public service last year 262 million dollars, or $2.70 per capita.

CHEMISTRY BUREAU RULINGS

Bags of green coffee received from foreign countries need not be marked with the weight of the contents according to a recent announcement of the Bureau of Chemistry. In the opinion of the Department, while the question as to whether green coffee constitutes food in package form is not entirely free from doubt, for the present the Net Weight Amendment to the food law will be construed not to apply to bags of green coffee offered for importation. Should the law be interpreted differently in the future, public notice will be given and importers afforded an opportunity to secure proper marking upon the bags.

It was also announced that in view of the decision of the Referee Board of Consulting Scientific Experts, the Bureau of Chemistry will not object to the use of a small amount of alum in the preservation of pickles. It was further announced that hereafter, so-called tamarind sirup which owes its flavor to citric or tartaric acid, its color to caramel, and contains only an immaterial amount of tamarind, should be labeled "Imitation Tamarind Sirup."

WEEK'S EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Exports and imports at the port of New York, from Tuesday, November 10, to Monday, November 16, inclusive, were as follows:

	Imports	Exports
Tuesday, November 10....	$4,154,387	$4,558,395
Wednesday, November 11	4,145,711	2,984,280
Thursday, November 12..	2,111,498	2,870,387
Friday, November 13.....	2,126,584	3,845,565
Saturday, November 14....	.....	5,725,770
Monday, November 16....	3,243,985	2,803,413

Secretary of Commerce Redfield makes the following announcement as to the imports, duties collected and exports for the week ending November 14, 1914, at the ten principal customs districts, the amounts being given in thousands of dollars:

Districts—	Impts.	Duties col't'd	Expts.
Massachusetts (Boston)	$1,718	$221	$2,929
New York	16,656	3,081	24,164
Philadelphia	997	178	1,889
Maryland (Baltimore)..	443	57	3,300
New Orleans	1,292	42	3,567
Galveston	544	3	5,430
San Francisco	698	91	1,718
Washington (Seattle)...	1,837	24	1,097
Buffalo	942	71	1,178
Michigan (Deroit)	579	45	2,309
Total	$25,710	$3,817	$47,587

The above table shows a favorable balance on merchandise transactions in the ten customs districts named of $21,876,342. The ten districts cited ordinarily do about 85 per cent of the import business and approximately 80 per cent of the export business of the country.

FINE BRUSHES MARKED UP

Prices on brushes, especially of the finer grades, have been marked up by manufacturers owing to the increased cost of hog bristles. Advances of 20@25% have been made in some cases, and it is believed the upward tendency will be reflected in even cheap brushes, of which there are large stocks on hand.

Heretofore all of Russia's hog bristles have been handled in London, and distributed from there. Little commerce has been moving from Russia since the war began and as a result the British stock of bristles has not been augmented. The United States is one of the chief consumers of bristles and in the last month or so, consignments have been sent from Russia direct to this country by way of Vladivostok and San Francisco.

Brushes already made up have been imported to the United States largely from Germany, but with this supply cut off, domestic manufacturers expect to seize all of this business as the American made brush is pronounced the equal of the imported article.

MESSINA DEALERS ANGRY

Threaten to Hold Up Shipments of Essential Oils

Dealers in Messina, reported angry at the continually lowered prices on Italian essential oils, are said to be banded together to increase prices there and cut off further shipments until their figures are met.

This threat is greeted in New York as a jest. There is enough supply of Messina essences on hand to last some time. Even under normal conditions the demand would not pick up and reach its full strength until March when orange and lemon oils would be wanted in the soda fountain business.

Italian oils and other articles—citrate of lime and citric acid, for instance—were used to reap a rich harvest for Italian producers in the August panic. At the outbreak of war, when the Triple Alliance included Italy with Germany and Austria-Hungary, it was feared in this market that shipments from Genoa and Messina would stop any time; that Italy was on the brink of entering the conflict against England and France. On the strength of that belief citric acid went from 69c to nearly $2 in a short space of time, and huge quantities of it were bought at the latter named figure.

But as time passed and Italy refrained from jumping off the neutrality fence and as receipts poured in, the prices fell off. Italy had only the United States to sell to, as normal customers, now at war, bought only in sparing quantities when they did buy. Consequently the stuff was shipped here and with every arrival a quarter or so was knocked off quotations.

"We should worry," is the attitude of the market on Italy's threat to curtail essential oil shipments.

A. PH. A. OFFICERS FOR 1915

General Secretary W. B. Day, of Chicago, announces the result of the mail ballot for officers and members of the Council of the American Pharmaceutical Association for 1915, as follows: President, William C. Alpers, Cleveland, Ohio; first vice-president, Charles H. LaWall, Philadelphia, Pa.; second vice-president, E. A. Ruddiman, Nashville, Tenn.; third vice-president, L. A. Brown, Lexington, Ky.; members of the Council, Caswell A. Mayo, New York, F. M. Apple, Philadelphia, and H. V. Arny, New York.

The new president, who will begin his term of office at the close of the next annual meeting of the association, is well known as a practical pharmacist, educator and author. He opened a pharmacy in Bayonne, N. J. and in 1894 was appointed a member of the N. J. Board of Pharmacy. In 1899 he was elected president of the N. J. Pharmaceutical Association. He then became proprietor of a retail pharmacy in the Metropolis. He has served several terms as president of the German Apothecaries Society of this city, and has been connected with the editorial staff of the *Deutsch-Amerikanische Apotheker-Zeitung* of this city. Early in the present year he was appointed professor of Pharmacy and dean of the Cleveland School of Pharmacy, a department of Western Reserve University, and assumed his new duties on Feb. 1.

Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc. at the port of New York, from Nov. 10 to Nov. 16 inclusive, giving amounts in detail, name of consignee and port of shipment:

ACID—
60 bbls. cresylic, W. E. Jordon & Co., Hull.
22 drs. arsenic, Innis, Speiden & Co., Hull.
30 csks. boracic, A. Klipstein & Co., Genoa.
32 bbls. tartaric, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Naples.
83 pgs. Colgate & Co., Rotterdam.
36 csks. formic, A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam.
36 pgs. citric, T. Nevin, London.
84 csks. oxalic, Roessler, Hasslacher Chem. Co., Rotterdam.
65 bbls. cresylic, White Tar Co., Hull.
140 csks. carbolic, T. A. Edison, Liverpool.
14 drs. carbolic, White Tar Co., Hull.
65 pgs. carbolic, McKesson & Robbins, Liverpool.
17 csks. carbolic, A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam.

ALBUMEN—
10 csks. egg, Innis, Speiden & Co., Rotterdam.
8 csks. egg, J. R. Patterson, Shanghai.
10 csks. blood, Morningstar & Co., Shanghai.
50 cs. egg, N. van Dorn, Rotterdam.

ALCOHOL—
10 bbls., Davis & Lawrence, Ponce.

AMMONIA—
25 csks. carbonate, J. L. & D. S. Riker, Liverpool.
30 csks. muriate, C. de P. Field & Co., Bristol.
12 bbls. ichthyol, Merck & Co., Genoa.
88 csks. nitrate, C. Tennant Sons, Christiania.
12 pgs. carbonate, J. L. & D. S. Riker, Liverpool.

ARGOLS—
571 bags., Tartar Chemical Co., Naples.

ALUM—
65 bbls., Charles Bischoff & Co., Rotterdam.

BALSAMS—
19 cs., G. Busseman & Co., Cristobal.
6 cs., D. J. Faour, Cartegena.
30 cs. copaiba, Dodge & Olcott, Para.
6 cs., Ygleseas, Lobo & Co., Grenada.

BARKS—
68 bs., cascarilla, Cohen & Co., Nassau.
398 bs. cinchona, McKesson & Robbins, Rotterdam.

BARIUM—
50 csks. chloride, A. Klipstein & Co., Hull.
28 csks, chloride, 30 drs. binoxide, Gallagher & Asche, Hull.
191 drs. binoxide, National Anil. & Chem. Co., Hull.
40 csks. chloride, A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam.
189 drs. binoxide, J. Bene, Hull.
82 csks. chloride, W. E. Jordon, Barcelona.

BEANS—
52 bgs., Antonesscio Bros., Genoa.
800 bgs. locust, C. W. Jacob & Allison, Liverpool.
50 bgs. ignatius, McKesson & Robbins, Copenhagen.
150 bgs. cocoa, F. C. E. Weber, Rotterdam.
4 csks, 1 cs. tonka, American Trading Co., Trinidad.

BRONZE—
2 cs., Byrnes & Lowry, Havre.

BERRIES—
100 bbls. cedar, Syme Eagle Co., St. John's, N. F.

BLEACHING POWDER—
83 csks., J. L. & D. S. Riker, Inc., Bristol.
40 cs., 42 bbls., J. L. & D. S. Riker, Inc., Liverpool.

CAFFEINE—
25 cs. Merck & Co., Rotterdam.

CAMPHOR—
50 cs. crude, Carlowitz & Co., Shanghai.
200 cs. refined, Nat'l Aniline & Chem. Co., Shanghai.
20 cs. refined, Lehn & Fink, Shanghai.
5 drs. refined, Fritzsche Bros., Copenhagen.

CALCIUM—
39 csks. chloride, J. H. Rhodes & Co., Liverpool.

CHALK—
32 cs. precipitated, McKesson & Robbins, Liverpool.
45 cs. burnt, W. A. Forster & Co., Rotterdam.

CHEMICAL PREP.—
131 pgs., Merck & Co., Rotterdam.
30 csks., 146 pgs., Roessler, Hasslacher Chem. Co., Rotterdam.
200 csks., Farbewerke, Hoechst & Co., Rotterdam.
12 pgs., C. Bischoff & Co., Rotterdam.
28 pgs., Pflatz & Bauer, Rotterdam.
72 cs., Eimer & Amend, Rotterdam.
1.070 bgs., 99 csks., 200 cs., Roessler, Hasslacher & Co., Rotterdam.
189 cs., 226 demijohns, 91 csks., Merck & Co., Rotterdam.
71 csks., 100 bgs., Roessler, Hasslacher Chem. Co., Rotterdam.
216 pgs., Merck & Co., Rotterdam.

DIVI-DIVI—
1,100 bgs., R. Del. Castille & Co., Cartegena.

DEXTRINE—
200 bgs., Stein Hirsh & Co., Copenhagen.
235 bgs., Stein, Hirsh & Co., Rotterdam.
248 bgs., Rutger Bleecher & Co., Rotterdam.
500 bgs., Arabol Mfg. Co., Rotterdam.

EARTHS—
550 bgs. fuller's, L. A. Salomon & Bros., Bristol.
1,150 bgs. fuller's, L. A. Salomon & Bros., London.

GALLNUT—
38 bgs., C. & E. Chapel Freres Co., London.

GELATINE—
10 cs., Paul Putmann, Rotterdam.

GLUE—
13 cks., E. S. Kuh & Volk Co., Hull.
162 bgs. unground, The Milligan, Higgins Glue Co., Rotterdam.

GLYCERIN—
12 drs. American Trading Co., Santos.
4 drs., Grasseli Chem. Co., Vera Cruz.
32 cs., E. Fougera & Co., Liverpool.
32 drs., crude, Grasseli Chem. Co., Rotterdam.

GUMS—
241 bgs. chicle, P. A. Hearst, Puerto Mexico.
1,040 bgs chicle, G. E. Glenine, Puerto Mexico.
90 bgs. chicle, Mexican Exploration Co., Puerto Mexico.
12 bgs. chicle, I. Cubie, Puerto Mexico.
63 bgs. chicle, Sterling Gum Co., Belize.
134 bgs. chicle, P. A. Hearst, Laguayra.
2 bs. chicle, H. Marquardt & Co., Tampico, Mexico.
25 cs. copal, L. C. Gillespie, London.
600 cs. damar, L. C. Gillespie, London.
17 cs. copal, S. Winterbourne & Co., London.
45 cs. copal, A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam.
250 cs. damar, A. Torrance, London.
350 cs. damar, L. C. Gillespie & Co., London.
75 cs. kauri, E. Stegeman, London.

HERBS—
14 bgs. Lehn & Fink, Rotterdam.
10 bgs. crude, P. H. Petry & Co., Genoa.
8 bgs. coltsfoot, F. L. Kraemer & Co., Genoa.
14 bgs. medicinal, Lehn & Fink, Genoa.

IODINE—
145 kegs, Waetjen, Toel & Co., Colon.

LACTERINE—
500 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Havre.

LEAVES—
10 bs. bay, Dodge, Olcott & Co., Dominica.
5 pgs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Copenhagen.
1 cs., 7 bgs., Caldwell & Co., Copenhagen.
113 pgs. digitalis, J. L. Hopkins & Co., Copenhagen.
46 pgs. Lunham & Moore, Rotterdam.
15 bgs. cocoa, Schaeffer Alk Works, Colon.
897 pgs. various, Lunham & Moore, Rotterdam.

LICORICE—
6 cs. Weaver & Sterry, Cantania.

LIME—
30 csks. carbonate, Nat'l Aniline & Chemical Co., Bristol.
42 csks., 49 hhds. juice, Perry Ryer & Co., Dominica.

MAGNESIA—
945 csks. chloride, Wells & Co., Rotterdam.
10 cs., Sonneborn & Sons, Marseilles.

MAGNESITE—
1,000 bgs., American Exp. Co., Leghorn.
116 pgs., Davies Turner & Co., Rotterdam.

MAGNESITE—Continued
600 csks., Katzenbach & Bullock Co., Rotterdam.
94 csks. calcined, A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam.
150 csks, calcined, Katzenbach & Bullock Co., Rotterdam.
365 csks. calcined, A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam.

MAGNESIUM—
72 pgs. chloride, H. J. Baker & Bros., Rotterdam.
121 csks. chloride, American Exp. Co., Rotterdam.
174 pgs. chloride, Adams Express Co., Rotterdam.
203 bbls. chloride, Wells & Co., Rotterdam.
178 pgs. chloride, American Express, Rotterdam.
144 drs. chloride, H. J. Baker Bros., Rotterdam.
97 drs. chloride, J. H. Rhodes & Co., Liverpool.
101 drs. chloride, H. J. Baker Bros., Liverpool.
121 csks. chloride, American Express Co., Rotterdam.
97 csks. chloride, J. H. Rhodes & Co., Liverpool.

MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
115 pgs., J. G. Wallace, Havre.
62 cs., Britt, Loefflер & Weil, Rotterdam.

MERCURY—
8 flasks, Graham, Hinckley & Co., Tampico, Mex.
1 cs., M. Gugentrena, Rotterdam.

MENTHOL—
8 cs., Fritzsche Bros., Copenhagen.

MUSK—
1 cs., Rockhill & Vietor, Marseilles.

OILS—
25 drs. aniline, W. H. Steiner & Co., Hull.
20 drs. aniline, R. Holliday & Son, Hull.
25 bbls. castor, Knauth, Knachod & Kuhne, Hull.
11 drs. mirbane, Muller, Schall & Co., Hull.
100 bbls. creosote, La Roche Chemical Works, Hull.
135 bbls. rapeseed, Oil Seeds Co., Hull.
140 bbls. rapeseed, Vacuum Oil Co., London.
25 drs. aniline, Williams Shipping Agency, London.
15 cs. codliver, E. Fougera & Co., London.
1 dr. citronella, Brown Bros. & Co., Rotterdam.
15 csks., 25 cs. orange, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
1 cs. Haarlem, Kronfeld, Saunders & Co., Rotterdam.
4 cs. essential, W. J. Bush & Co., London.
1 cs. synthetic, C. Morana, Rotterdam.
9 cs. essential, A. Chiris, Rotterdam.
500 csks. seal, W. S. Job & Co., St. John's, N. F.
14 cs. linaloe, G. Amsinck & Co., Vera Cruz.
332 cs. olive, G. Borgfeldt & Co., Marseilles.
100 cs., olive, G. Gandolfi, Genoa.
135 cs. olive, Gallagher & Asche, Genoa.
50 cs. olive, L. Rommando, Genoa.
150 cs. olive, E. Locatelli, Genoa.
50 cs. olive, Simpson, Spence & Young, Leghorn.
70 cs. olive, Heidelbach, Ickleheimer & Co., Leghorn.
100 cs. olive, Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Naples.
245 cs. olive, Githens, Rexsamer & Co., Genoa.
9 cs. olive, American Shipping Co., Palermo.
26 cs. olive, C. Friedenberg, Messina.
150 bbls. codliver, Scott & Bowne, Bergen, Norway.
100 bbls. codliver, P. E. Anderson & Co., Bergen, Norway.
40 cs. orange, J. E. Kerr & Co., Kingston.
10 drs. mirbane, Gemmenheim & Co., Hull.
10 cs. cottonseed, Mitsui & Co., Shanghai.
150 csks. creosote, Merck & Co., Hull.
100 csks. creosote, West Disinfecting Co., Hull.
100 csks. creosote, Nat'l Aniline Chem. Co., Hull.
5 drs. camphor, Fritzsche Bros., Copenhagen.
2,060 bbls. soya bean, Mitsui & Co., Shanghai.
100 bbls. soya bean, L. C. Gillespie & Sons, Shanghai.

Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc. at the port of New York, from Nov. 10 to Nov. 16, inclusive, giving amounts in detail, name of consignee and port of shipment:

OILS—Continued
21 tins, vegetable, Vacuum Oil Co., Liverpool.

OPIUM—
90 cs., Phelps Bros. & Co., Patras.
2 cs., Ackerman & Patterson, Genoa.

OXIDES—
164 bbls. antimony, C. W. Leavitt & Co., Barcelona.
8 cs. cobalt, B. F. Drokenfield & Co., Liverpool.
8 pgs. iron, J. W. Coulston & Co., Liverpool.

POTASH—
329 csks., 17 drs., Roessler, Hasslacher Chem. Co., Copenhagen.
560 bgs. muriate, Goldman, Sachs & Co., Rotterdam.
784 bgs. muriate, Stein, Hirsh & Co., Rotterdam.
1,904 bgs. muriate, Goldman, Sachs & Co., Rotterdam.
6 cs. caustic, W. H. Stiner & Co., London.
1,008 bgs. muriate, Stein, Hirsh & Co., Rotterdam.

POTASSIUM—
26 cs. cyanide, J. H. Rhoades & Co., Liverpool.

PETROLEUM—
10,000 bbls., crude oil (in bulk) Standard Oil Co., Tampico.

PERFUMERY—
2 cs., A. Chiris & Co., Havre.
43 cs., E. Utard, Havre.
6 cs., T. R. Arnold & Co., Havre.
124 pgs., Burgois & Co., Havre.
68 cs., Roger & Gallet, Havre.
117 cs., Park & Tilford, Havre.
6 cs., F. Prindle & Co., Havre.
6 cs., F. R. Arnold & Co., London.
2 cs., G. Lueders & Co., Rotterdam.

ROOTS—
101 bgs. orris, Brown Bros. & Co., Leghorn.
39 bgs. sarsaparilla, H. Marquardt & Co. Tampico, Mex.
2 bgs. ipecac, Ebeling, Potberg & Co., Colon.
75 bgs. sarsaparilla, R. Fabien & Co., Tampico, Mex.
7 bs. dogwood, Cohen & Co., Nassau.
5 bs. snakewood, Cohen & Co., Nassau.
35 cs. rhubarb, Fearon, Daniels & Co., Shanghai.
25 cs. licorice, Weaver & Sterry, Genoa.

QUININE—
30 cs., H. Taft & Co., Rotterdam.

SALTS—
9 csks. aniline, R. Halliday & Son, Hull.
36 bbls. glauber, Chas. Bischoff & Co., Rotterdam.
250 bgs. epsom, H. J. Baker & Bros., Liverpool.
48 bbls. rochelle, Garfield & Co., Rotterdam.
25 csks. rochelle, W. Neuburg & Co., Rotterdam.
20 csks. rochelle, Garfield & Co., Rotterdam.

SEEDS—
50 cs. mustard, Neuman & Schwiers Co., Havre.
36 bgs. sesame, Cusienana Co., Palermo.
38 csks. caraway, J. D. Nordlinger & Co., London.
100 csks. mustard, 70 sacks rape, Brown Bros. & Co., London.
2,049 kegs castor, Brown Bros. & Co., London.
300 bgs. poppy, J. D. Nordlinger & Co., Rotterdam.
400 bgs. coriander, E. L. Garvin & Co., London.
167 bgs. cummin, C. E. Armstrong, London.
400 bgs. sugar beet, W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam.
200 bgs. sugar beet, American Beet Sugar Co., Rotterdam.
20 bgs. aniseed, E. Flores, Alicanta.
100 bgs. aniseed, Cusienano Co., Malaga.
1,300 bgs. beet sugar, American Export Co., Rotterdam.
100 bgs. mustard, Neuman & Schwiers Co., Rotterdam.
100 bgs. poppy, J. D. Nordlinger & Co., Rotterdam.

SODAS—
30 bbls. prussiate, A. Klipstein & Co., Liverpool.
10 cs. caustic, J. L. & D. Riker, Inc., Liverpool.

SODAS—Continued
10 cs. caustic, H. J. Carr, Liverpool.
100 kegs bicarbonate, J. L. & D. S. Riker, Liverpool.

SOAP—
200 cs. castile, J. D. Nordlinger & Co., Leghorn.
210 cs. castile, J. D. Nordlinger & Co., Malaga.
350 cs. castile, J. P. Smith Co., Marseilles.
1,150 cs. castile, Weaver & Sterry, Leghorn.

SPONGES—
3 bs., Huncke Sponge Co., Nassau.
10 cs., Laskar & Bernstein, London.
31 bs. Nat'l Sponge & Chamois Co., Nassau.
17 bs., A. Moses & Co., Nassau.
41 bs., A. Isaacs & Co., Nassau.

SULPHUR—
26 pgs., McKesson & Robbins, London.
100 bbls., Schieffelin & Co., Liverpool.

TARTAR—
162 bgs. crude, Tartar Chemical Co., Havre.
207 bgs. crude, O. B. Costigiliani, Genoa.
50 csks, cream of tartar, W. Neuburg, Rotterdam.
63 csks. crude, Luckenbach & Co., Marseilles.
90 bgs. crude, C. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles.
108 csks. cream of tartar, W. Neuburg & Co., Rotterdam.

VINEGAR—
1,000 hhds., E. Pritchard, Bristol.

WAX—
200 bgs. mineral, Shliemann's Oil & Ceresin Co., Rotterdam.
105 cs. vegetable, Rockhill & Victor, Shanghai.
400 bgs. paraffine, Smith & Nichols, Liverpool.
66 bgs. carnauba, F. Ricart & Co., Guantanamo.
2 bxs. bees, A. Philippi, Mayaquez.
6 csks., W. R. Grace & Co., Cristobal.
2 cs. bees, D. L. Bretzfelder & Bro., Tampico, Mex.
8 bgs. bees, H. Marquardt & Co., Tampico, Mex.
15 cs. bees, Smith & Nessler Co., Rotterdam.
638 bgs. carnauba, G. Amsinck & Co., Tutoyo.
525 bgs. carnauba, Hagemeyer Trading Co., Ceara.
166 bgs. carnauba, Smith & Nichols, Ceara.
202 bgs. carnauba, Thomsen & Co., Ceara.
94 bgs. bees, J. A. Medina & Co., Bahia.

WATERS—
300 cs., Habicht, Braun & Co., Rotterdam.
25 bbls. mineral, G. F. Heublein & Bro., London.
50 bbls., W. A. Ross & Co., Liverpool.

LIQUORS

500 cs. vermouth, Acker, Merrill & Condit, Marseilles.
500 cs. vermouth, Park & Tilford, Marseilles.
2,100 cs. vermouth, A. D. Shaw & Co., Marseilles.
550 cs. vermouth, E. E. Marks & Co., Marseilles.
742 cs. vermouth, J. Wile Sons & Co., Marseilles.
128 cs. stout, Watsen & McLoughlin, Liverpool.
350 cs. brandy, A. A. Solomon, Jr. & Co., Liverpool.
55 cs. benedictine, Smith & Darling, Liverpool.
100 hhds. stout, J. Butler & Co., Swansea.
100 hhds. stout, Park & Tilford, Swansea.
1,275 cs. wine, Park & Tilford, Havre.
500 cs. bitters, J. W. Wupperman, Trinidad.
100 cs. brandy, Zucker, Steiner & Co., London.
30 cs. champagne, F. B. Vandergrift & Co., London.
105 cs. champagne, E. A. Van Rensellear & Co., London.
440 cs. wine, Nohn & Sons, Rotterdam.
31 cs. bitters, A. Gips, Rotterdam.
500 cs. whiskey, W. A. Taylor & Co., London.
305 pgs. gin, Gansalves & Co., Rotterdam.
485 csks. beer, F. Hollender & Co., Rotterdam.
551 csks. beer, R. Oelsner, Rotterdam.
260 csks. beer, V. Neustadtl, Rotterdam.
100 cs. wine, Gallaghar & Ascher, Genoa.
201 cs. vermouth, Pessagno & Montressor, Genoa.

LIQUORS—Continued
13 csks. rum, Hartman, Goldsmith & Co., Kingston.
215 cs. wine, J. Wile & Sons, Rotterdam.
50 cs. cordials, Munn Champagne Impt. Co., Copenhagen.
600 cs. gin, E. La Montagnes Sons, London.
360 csks. beer, R. Nageli Sons, Copenhagen.
300 csks. beer, A. Luchow, Copenhagen.
220 csks. beer, V. Neustadtl, Copenhagen.
88 cs. brandy, W. E. Moehring & Co., Copenhagen.
300 octaves wine, H. L. Neuman, Liverpool.
100 cs. brandy, Zucker, Steiner & Co., London.
724 pgs. wine, Porges & Levy, London.
105 cs. champagne, E. A. Van Rensellaer, London.
600 pgs. wine, Cella Bros., Leghorn.
231 pgs. beer, W. A. Ross & Co., Liverpool.
100 cs. whiskey, Park & Tilford, Liverpool.

SUGAR

382 bgs., L. Turnure & Co., Vera Cruz.
350 bgs., Zaldo & Co., Havana.
1,343 bgs., American Sugar Refining Co., Pernambuco.
22,000 bgs., American Sugar Refining Co., Rio de Janeiro.
16,063 bgs., Czarnikow, Riondo & Co., Matanzas.
206 sacks, (in blocks) J. D. Williams & Co., Matanzas.
582 bgs., L. Turnure & Co., Tampico, Mex.
350 bgs., Zaldo & Co., Tampico, Mex.

SPICES

350 bs. cloves, Louis German & Co., London.
35 bs. cloves, Archibold & Lewis, London.

TOBACCO

112 bs., R. Goldsmith, Havana.
158 pgs., M. Rosenberg & Co., Havana.
338 bs., M. Stern, Havana.
115 pgs., E. Rosenwald & Bro., Havana.
125 pgs., Weicher Bros., Havana.
677 bs., P. Lorillard & Co., San Juan.
190 bs., Mendelsohn, Borneman & Co., San Juan.
3,319 bs., M. Melschrines & Co., Piraeus.

TEA

115 cs., Sherman Bros. & Co., London.
1,599 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London.

COFFEE

47,937 bags, various consignees, South American ports.

BOUNTIFUL RICH HARVESTS

Crop Yield of the United States 2.3 per cent. above the Average

According to Department of Agriculture statistics the yield of all crops in the United States in 1914 was 102.3 per cent. or 2.3 per cent. above the average. The yields of states follow:

Maine, 118.4; New Hampshire, 113.8; Vermont, 102.7; Massachusetts, 116.3; Rhode Island, 113.4; Connecticut, 111.7; New York, 110.7; New Jersey, 104.9; Pennsylvania, 105.5; Delaware, 102.3; Maryland, 112.9; Virginia, 89.9; West Virginia, 94.7; North Carolina, 108.1; South Carolina, 103.7; Georgia, 111.2; Florida, 112.0; Ohio, 100.1; Indiana, 92.7; Illinois, 85.3; Michigan, 111.4; Wisconsin, 106.3; Minnesota, 94.7; Iowa, 104.9; Missouri, 84.6; North Dakota, 99.2; South Dakota, 93.6; Nebraska, 102.9; Kansas, 124.2; Kentucky, 101.9; Tennessee, 98.5; Alabama, 110.1; Mississippi, 103.1; Louisiana, 103.7; Texas, 103.7; Oklahoma, 105.6; Arkansas, 96.9; Montana, 90.2; Wyoming, 97.9; Colorado, 106.6; New Mexico, 110.0; Arizona, 97.9; Utah, 100.2; Nevada, 118.6; Idaho, 95.4; Washington, 101.4; Oregon, 95.0; California, 109.9.

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.

Acacia, firsts	lb.	.38 — .40
Seconds	lb.	.24 — .26
Sorts, amber	lb.	.16 — .17
White	lb.	.25 — .27
Acetanilid	lb.	.30 — .32
Acetone	lb.	.14½— .15
Acetphenetidin	lb.	1.25 — 1.45
ACIDS—		
Acetic, com'l	carboys	— 2.05
Bbls.	ea.	1.75 — 1.90
U.S.P.	100 lb.	4.44 — 4.90
Glacial, carboys	lb.	.07¾— .08¾
Benzoic, from Gum	oz.	Nominal
Synthetic	lb.	.65 — .70
Boric, cryst. U.S.P.	lb.	.08½— .09
Powdered	lb.	.09 — .09½
Carbolic, cryst. U. S. P.	lb.	— .50
Liquid, 25-30%, bbls.	gal.	.20 — .22
Citric	lb.	.65 — .70
Gallic	lb.	.90 — 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls.	lb.	.03 — .03½
48 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.06 — .06½
52 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.06½— .07
Lactic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00 — 1.25
Muriatic, C.P., carboys	lb.	.05½— .07½
18 deg. carboys	ea.	1.15 — 1.65
20 deg., carboys	ea.	1.30 — 1.65
22 deg., carboys	ea.	1.45 — 1.75
Nitric, C. P., carboys	lb.	.07¼— .07½
36 deg., carboys	lb.	.03¾— .04¼
38 deg., carboys	lb.	.04¼— .04¾
40 deg., carboys	lb.	.04½— .05
42 deg., carboys	lb.	.04¾— .05¼
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg., carb.	lb.	.03¾— .04½
38 deg., carboys	lb.	.04 — .04¼
40 deg., carboys	lb.	.04¼— .04¾
42 deg., carboys	lb.	.04¾— .05
Oxalic	lb.	.12 — .14
Phosphoric, U. S. P.	lb.	.27½— .28
Pyrogallic	lb.	1.90 — 2.00
Salicylic	lb.	.65 — .75
Stearic	lb.	.09 — .13½
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.05¼— .07½
60 deg., carboys	ea.	.85 — 1.00
66 deg. carboys	ea.	1.00 — 1.10
Battery Acid, carboys	lb.	.01 — .01¼
Oleum	lb.	.01¼— .01½
Tannic, Tech., bulk	lb.	.50 — .55
U.S.P., bulk	lb.	— .76
Tartaric	lb.	.45 — .45
Agar Agar	lb.	.42½ — .60
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	2.60 — 2.62
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	2.62 — 2.66
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	2.64 — 2.68
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.33 — .35
188 proof	gal.	.34 — .36
Wood, ref., 95 p.c.	gal.	.45 — .47
97 p.c.	gal.	.50 — .53
Purified	gal.	— .80
Alkali, 48 p.c., in bags, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	.67½— .72½
Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b. works, basis of 48 p.c.,	100 lbs.	.57½— .62½
Aloin	lb.	.95 — 1.00
Alum, cryst.	100 lbs.	2.50 — 2.75
Lump	100 lbs.	2.75 — 3.00
Powdered	100 lbs.	4.00 — 4.50
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	— .25
Alumina, Sulphate, low grade,	100 lbs.	1.10 — 1.30
High grade	100 lbs.	1.50 — 1.75
Ammonia, Aqua, 26 deg., car.	lb.	.04¼— .05¼
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.03¼— .03½
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.02¾— .03
16 deg., carboys	lb.	.02¼— .02½
Ammonium Carb., U.S.P.	lb.	.10 — .11
Bromide	lb.	.65 — .67
Iodide	lb.	— 4.00
Muriate, C.P.	lb.	.18 — .19
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.06½— .06½
Granulated, white	lb.	.07 — .08
Lump	lb.	.11 — .12
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	2.55 — 2.75
Domestic	100 lbs.	2.55 — 2.80
Amyl Acetate	gal.	— 2.75
Antimony Oxide	lb.	.10 — .12
Areca Nuts	lb.	.09 — .10
Argols	lb.	.18 — .19
Arrowroot, Bermuda	lb.	.42 — .45
St. Vincent, bbls.	lb.	.10 — .11
Arsenic, red	lb.	— .12
White	lb.	.04½— .05
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.20 — .22

BALSAMS—		
Copaiba, Para	lb.	.36 — .38
South American	lb.	.37½— .38
Fir, Canada	gal.	7.00 — 7.50
Oregon	gal.	.75 — .85
Peru	lb.	1.65 — 1.70
Tolu	lb.	.45 — .48
Barium Chlorate	lb.	.16 — .16½
Chloride	ton	95.00 —100.00
Nitrate	lb.	.12 — .14
Peroxide	lb.	
Barytes, prime white, for	ton	19.00 —23.00
Domestic, prime white, or domestic Southern	ton	17.00 —18.00
Floated, Western	ton	19.00 —20.00
Off color	ton	13.00 —15.00
BARKS—		
Angostura	lb.	.25 — .26
Bayberry	lb.	.06 — .08
Blackhaw, of Root	lb.	.17 — .20
of Tree	lb.	.09½— .10½
Buckthorn	lb.	.20 — .23
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.07½— .08½
Cascarilla	lb.	— .25
Siftings	lb.	.12 — .15
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.20 — .25
Broken	lb.	.18 — .20
Yellow, "quills"	lb.	.20 — .25
Broken	lb.	.20 — .25
Condurango	lb.	.12 — .14
Cotton Root	lb.	.07½— .08
Cramp	lb.	.06½— .07
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.06 — .07
Elm, grinding	lb.	.16 — .18
Select	lb.	.21 — .22
Lemon Peel	lb.	— .10
Mezereon	lb.	.16 — .17
Oak, red	lb.	.08 — .09
White	lb.	.03 — .05
Orange Peel, bitter, Curacao, ¼s	lb.	— .07
Sweet, Malaga, ribbons	lb.	.08 — .10
Trieste	lb.	— .10
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.12½— .13
Northern	lb.	.12½— .13
Pomegranate	lb.	.12 — .13
of Fruit	lb.	.08 — .10
Quebracho	lb.	— .15
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.11 — .13
Select	lb.	.15 — .16
Simaruba	lb.	.15 — .18
Soap, whole	lb.	.10½— .11
Cut	lb.	.13 — .14
Crushed	lb.	.13 — .14
Wahoo, of Tree	lb.	.12 — .16
of Root	lb.	.36 — .40
White Pine	lb.	.04 — .05
White Poplar	lb.	.03½— .04
Wild Cherry	lb.	.07 — .08
Witch Hazel	lb.	.03½— .04
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.53 — 1.55
St. Thomas	gal.	2.90 — 3.00
BEANS—		
Calabar	lb.	.20 — .25
St. Ignatius	lb.	.20 — .21
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.50 — 1.60
Para	lb.	.85 — .90
Surinam, cryst.	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Vanilla, Bourbon	lb.	3.50 — 4.00
Mexican, whole	lb.	3.75 — 5.00
Cuts	lb.	3.25 — 3.62
South American	lb.	3.50 — 3.75
Tahiti, white label	lb.	Nominal
Green label	lb.	2.15 — 2.25
Benzol, pure white	gal.	.34 — .35
BERRIES—		
Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.47 — .50
XX	lb.	.55 — .60
Powdered	lb.	.50 — .60
Fish (Cocculus Indicus)	lb.	.04 — .05
Juniper	lb.	.03½— .04
Laurel	lb.	.05 — .06
Prickly Ash	lb.	.15 — .17
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.08 — .09
Sloe	lb.	.40 — .48
Bi muth, Citrate	lb.	2.70 — 2.80
Salicylate	lb.	2.30 — 2.35
Subcarbonate	lb.	2.80 — 2.85
Subgallate	lb.	2.35 — 2.40
Subnitrate	lb.	2.50 — 2.55
Bleaching powder, over 35 p.c.	lb.	.02 — .03
Borax, in bbls.	lb.	.04¼— .04½
Bromine, bulk	lb.	.40 — .45
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.08 — .09
Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.26½— .28
Fingers	lb.	.32 — .34
Caffeine	lb.	5.00 — 5.50

Calcium Acetate, crude	100 lbs.	1.75 — 1.85
Carbide	100 lbs.	3.50 — 3.75
Carbonate, prec., lt. casks.	lb.	.04½— .05½
Heavy	lb.	.03¾— .04½
Prepared	lb.	.03 — .04
Chloride, granulated	ton	—14.80
Hypophosphite	lb.	.77 — .79
Camphor, Am., ref'd. bbls., bulk	lb.	— .59½
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	— .60
Squares of 4 oz.	lb.	— .60½
16s in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	— .62
24s and 32s in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	.62½— .63
Foreign, ref'd	lb.	.43½— .50
Monobromated	lb.	1.30 — 1.35
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	2.25 — 2.50
Powdered	lb.	2.50 — 2.75
Russian	lb.	5.00 — 5.25
Powdered	lb.	5.50 — 6.00
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.05½— .07
Tetrachloride	lb.	.15 — .16
Cassia Fistula	lb.	.05 — .06
Chloral Hydrate	lb.	.55 — .60
Chloroform	lb.	.30 — .35
Cocaine, Hydrochloride, bulk	oz.	4.00 — 4.25
Codeine, alkaloid, bulk	oz.	6.50 — 6.65
Ounces	oz.	6.55 — 6.70
Eighths	oz.	6.75 — 6.90
Phosphate	oz.	5.90 — 6.05
Sulphate	oz.	6.20 — 6.35
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.40 — .42
Pulp	lb.	.38 — .40
Copperas	100 lbs.	.65 — .75
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.13½— .15
Sulphate	100 lbs.	4.35 — 4.55
Coumarin	lb.	3.50 — 3.75
Cream of Tartar, cryst.	lb.	.30 — .32
Powdered, 99 p. c.	lb.	.30 — .32
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	.95 — .96
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste	lb.	.22 — .26
French	lb.	.20 — .22
Jewelers', large	lb.	.65 — .80
Small	lb.	.65 — .75
Dextrin, imported, Potato	lbs.	.10 — .12
British Gum	lb.	—
Domestic Potato	lb.	.08 — .10
Dragon's Blood, mass, ordin.	lb.	.25 — .65
Reeds	lb.	.70 — .75
Epsom Salt (see Mag. Sulph.).		
Ergot, Russian	lb.	1.10 — 1.15
Spanish	lb.	1.10 — 1.20
Ether U. S. P.	lb.	.15 — .20
Washed	lb.	.18 — .27
U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.22 — .28
Eucalyptol	lb.	.65 — .68
FLOWERS—		
Arnica	lb.	.18 — .19
Calendula	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Chamomile, German	lb.	— .40
Hungarian	lb.	.40 — .45
Roman	lb.	— .40
Elder	lb.	.16 — .17
Insect, open	lb.	.22 — .24
Closed	lb.	.32 — .34
Pd. d. Flowers and Stems	lb.	.24 — .26
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.28 — .40
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.26 — .30
Select	lb.	.35 — .40
Saffron, American	lb.	.38 — .43
Valencia	lb.	13.00 —13.50
Formaldehyde, 40 p. c.	lb.	.08½— .09½
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	— 2.00
Refined	gal.	— 3.00
Gelatin, Silver	lb.	.35 — .40
Gold	lb.	.40 — .42
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate).		
Glucose	100 lbs.	— 2.15
Glycerine, C.P., bulk, drums and bbls. added	lb.	.23 — .24
C.P., in cans	lb.	.24 — .25
Dynamite, drums included	lb.	.21½— .22
Saponification, loose	lb.	.15½— .16½
Soap Lye, loose	lb.	.14 — .14½
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	— 2.30
Guarana	lb.	1.10 — 1.15
GUMS—		
Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	1.25 — 1.40
Cape	lb.	.10 — .12
Curacao, cases	lb.	.13 — .14
in gourds	lb.	.13 — .14
Socotrine	lb.	.18 — .20
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	— .30
Asafetida, whole	lb.	.40 — .50
Powdered	lb.	.50 — .60
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.75 — 2.00
Sumatra	lb.	.37 — .40

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (*Continued*)

GUMS—Concluded.			
Catechu	lb.		**.10**
Chicle	lb.	.58 —	.62
Galbanum	lb.	.70 —	.75
Gamboge	lb.	.70 —	.75
Guaiac	lb.	**.22 —**	**.24**
Kino	lb.	.40 —	.45
Mastic	lb.	.90 —	1.00
Myrrh, select	lb.	.18 —	.20
Sorts	lb.	**.16 —**	**.18**
Siftings	lb.	**.15 —**	**.16**
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.09 —	.10
Sorts	lb.	**.12 —**	**.14**
Tears	lb.	.12 —	.13
Sandarac	lb.	.22 —	.23
Senegal, picked	lb.	**.18 —**	**.19**
Sorts	lb.	**.10 —**	**.12½**
Spruce	lb.	.65 —	.70
Thus	280 lbs.	7.50 —	9.00
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	lb.	1.75 —	1.85
Seconds	lb.	1.50 —	1.70
Thirds	lb.	1.00 —	1.40
Turkey firsts	lb.	Nominal	
Seconds	lb.	Nominal	
Thirds	lb.	Nominal	
Haarlem Oil	gross	3.00 —	3.10
Hops, N. Y. 1914 prime	lb.	.28 —	.29
Pacific Coast, 1914 prime	lb.	.12 —	.13
Hydrogen Peroxide	lb.	**.15 —**	**.20**
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	**3.75 —**	**3.80**
Iodoform	lb.	**4.20 —**	**4.25**
Isinglass, American	lb.	.80 —	1.00
Russian	lb.	**4.50 —**	**5.00**
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.08½—	.10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.07¼—	.07½
White cryst.	lb.	**.09¼—**	**.09½**
Broken Cakes	lb.	.08½—	.09
Granulated	lb.	**.09 —**	**.09½**
Powdered	lb.	**.10¼—**	**.11**
Arsenate	lb.	.05 —	.05½
Paste		—	.05½
Powdered		—	.15
Nitrate	lb.	—	.08¼
Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pd.	lb.	.05 —	.05¼
Red, American	lb.	.05½—	.06
Foreign	lb.	**.08½—**	**.09**
White, Basic Carb., Amer., dry	lb.	.05 —	.05¼
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	**.06¼—**	**.07**
English	lb.	—	**.10¼**
White, Basic Sulphate	lb.	.04¼—	.05
LEAVES—			
Aconite	lb.	.07 —	.10
Althea	lb.	**.05 —**	**.05½**
Bay, true	lb.	**Nominal**	
Belladonna	lb.	1.50 —	2.00
Buchu, short	lb.	1.50 —	1.55
Long	lb.	1.35 —	1.40
Cannabis Indica	lb.	1.60 —	1.70
Chiretta	lb.	—	**.18**
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	—
Truxillo	lb.	.35 —	.40
Coltsfoot	lb.	**.15 —**	**.20**
Conium	lb.	.10 —	.11
Damiana	lb.	.08 —	.08½
Digitalis	lb.	.18 —	.20
Eucalyptus	lb.	**.07 —**	**.09**
Euphorbia	lb.	**.40 —**	**.45**
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	**.05 —**	**.06**
Henbane, German	lb.	—	**.35**
Russian	lb.	.16 —	.20
Henna	lb.	.14 —	.15
Horehound	lb.	.09 —	.10
Jaborandi	lb.	.18 —	.20
Lobelia	lb.	.07 —	.09
Matico	lb.	1.10 —	1.25
Marjoram, German	lb.	.29 —	.31
French	lb.	.12¾—	.13
Pennyroyal	lb.	**.04 —**	**.06**
Peppermint, American	lb.	**.12 —**	**.14**
German	lb.	**.42 —**	**.45**
Pichi	lb.	.11 —	.12
Pulsatilla	lb.	Nominal	
Rose, red	lb.	2.00 —	2.50
Rosemary	lb.	**.04½—**	**.05**
Rue	lb.	**.40 —**	**.50**
Sage, stemless	lb.	.12½—	.14
Grinding	lb.	.10½—	.11
Savory	lb.	.17 —	.18
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.45 —	.50
Half leaf	lb.	.36 —	.40
Siftings	lb.	.22 —	.25
Tinnevelly	lb.	.13 —	.20
Pods	lb.	.10 —	.12
Skullcap, U.S.P.	lb.	**.22 —**	**.22½**
Spearmint, American	lb.	**.15 —**	**.25**
Stramonium	lb.	.16½—	.18
Thyme	lb.	.06½—	.07
Uva Ursi	lb.	.05½—	.06
Witch Hazel	lb.	.04 —	.05
Yerba Santa	lb.	**.06½—**	**.07**
Licorice, mass	lb.	**.10 —**	**.12**
Spanish	lb.	.06 —	.08
Licorice, Stick, domestic	lb.	.19 —	.20
Foreign	lb.	.20 —	.30
Lithium Carbonate	lb.	1.00 —	1.10
Lycopodium	lb.	.70 —	.72
Magnesium Carbonate	lb.	.05 —	.07
Oxide, light tech.	lb.	.36 —	.40
Heavy tech.	lb.	.35 —	.40
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, domestic, in bbls	100 lbs.	1.85 —	2.00
Foreign, shipments	lb.	—	.02
Manna, large flake	lb.	.70 —	.75
Small flake	lb.	.42 —	.45
Sorts	lb.	.45 —	.50
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	2.35 —	2.40
Recryst.	lb.	—	**4.50**
Mercury, flasks	ea.	47.50 —	55.00
Bisulphate	lb.	**.72 —**	**.74**
Oxide, red	lb.	1.00 —	1.10
Blue mass	lb.	—	.57
Blue Ointment, 33 1/3 p.c.	lb.	**.52 —**	**.57**
50 p.c.	lb.	**.62 —**	**.67**
Calomel, American	lb.	.90 —	.95
Corrosive Sublimate, cryst.	lb.	.81 —	.86
Granulated, powdered	lb.	**.81 —**	**.83**
White Precipitate	lb.	1.05 —	1.10
Mirbane Oil	lb.	.16 —	.18
Morphine, bulk	oz.	5.05 —	5.15
1 oz. vials	oz.	5.10 —	5.20
⅛ oz. vials, 2½ oz. boxes	oz.	5.30 —	5.40
⅛ oz. vials, 1 oz. boxes	oz.	5.35 —	5.45
Sulphate, bulk	oz.	—	5.10
⅛ oz. vials	oz.	—	5.35
Diacetyl	oz.	5.95 —	6.30
Moss, Iceland	lb.	**.12 —**	**.14**
Irish	lb.	.12 —	.20
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	**8.00 —**	**8.50**
Tonquin	oz.	**13.00 —**	**15.00**
Grain, Cab.	oz.	**12.00 —**	**15.00**
Tonquin	oz.	**16.00 —**	**19.00**
Druggists'	oz.	**16.00 —**	**16.50**
Synthetic	lb.	**4.00 —**	**5.00**
Napthaline, flake	lb.	.04½—	.05
Balls	lb.	.04½—	.05
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.07 —	.08
Powdered	lb.	.09 —	.10
OILS, ANIMAL AND FISH—			
Cod, Newfoundland	lb.	.35 —	.38
Domestic prime	lb.	.33 —	.36
Cod Liver, Newf'l'd	bbl.	—	—
Norwegian	bbl.	18.00 —	19.00
Degras, American	lb.	.03¾—	.04
English	lb.	.04¼—	.04½
French	lb.	—	—
German	lb.	—	.04¼
Neutral	lb.	—	—
Herring	gal.	**Nominal**	
Horse	lb.	.06½—	.07
Lard, prime winter	gal.	**.90 —**	**.92**
Off prime	gal.	**.68 —**	**.72**
Extra No. 1	gal.	.62 —	.64
No. 1	gal.	.53 —	.56
No. 2	gal.	**.51 —**	**.52**
Menhaden, North., crude	gal.	—	—
Southern, f.o.b. factory	gal.	—	**.33**
Brown, strained	gal.	.37 —	.38
Light, strained	gal.	.38 —	.39
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.41 —	.42
White, bleached, winter gal.		.43 —	.44
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	**.96 —**	**.98**
30 deg., cold test	gal.	.88 —	.90
40 deg., cold test	gal.	**.82 —**	**.84**
Prime	gal.	.65 —	.70
Dark	gal.	.58 —	.61
Oleo Oil	gal.	**.08 —**	**.09¼**
Porpoise, body	gal.	**.40 —**	**.45**
Jaw	bbl.	**18.00 —**	**20.00**
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.06½—	.06¾
Saponified	lb.	.07¼—	.07½
Seal, white	gal.	**.50 —**	**.54**
Sod Oil	gal.	**.40 —**	**.45**
Sperm, bleached, winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	—	**.70**
45 deg., cold test	gal.	—	**.68**
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	—	**.67**
45 deg., cold test	gal.	—	**.65**
Stearic Acid	lb.	.09 —	.12
Tallow, acidless	gal.	.64 —	.65
Prime	gal.	.62 —	.63
Whale, natural winter	gal.	—	**.48**
Bleached	gal.	—	**.50**
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	—	**.52**
OILS, ESSENTIAL—			
Almond, bitter	lb.	4.75 —	6.75
Artificial	lb.	**1.50 —**	**1.75**
Sweet, true	lb.	.75 —	.80
Peach kernel	lb.	.28 —	.30
Amber, crude	lb.	.12½—	.15
Rectified	lb.	.20 —	.22½
Anise	lb.	1.60 —	1.70
Bay	lb.	**2.40 —**	**2.50**
Bergamot	lb.	4.25 —	4.75
Bois de Rose	lb.	4.25 —	4.50
OILS, ESSENTIAL—Concluded.			
Cade	lb.	—	.20
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	.90 —	1.00
Camphor, light color, h'vy gravity	lb.	**.15 —**	**.16**
Japanese, white	lb.	**.15 —**	**.16**
Caraway	lb.	—	1.75
Cassia, 75@80 p.c. tech	lb.	.85 —	.90
Lead free	lb.	1.00 —	1.15
U.S.P.	lb.	1.27½—	1.50
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.55 —	.60
Wood	lb.	**.15 —**	**.16**
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	**8.00 —**	**14.00**
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.50 —	.55
Java	lb.	1.50 —	1.60
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.05 —	1.15
Bottles	lb.	1.10 —	1.20
Copaiba	lb.	**.95 —**	**1.00**
Coriander	lb.	**7.00 —**	**7.25**
Croton	lb.	**1.00 —**	**1.10**
Cubebs	lb.	**3.00 —**	**3.25**
Erigeron	lb.	**1.30 —**	**1.40**
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.50 —	.58
Fennel, sweet	lb.	**2.50 —**	**2.75**
Geranium, Algerian	lb.	4.50 —	4.75
Turkish	lb.	3.50 —	3.75
Bourbon	lb.	4.00 —	4.25
Gingergrass	lb.	1.75 —	2.00
Juniper Berries, rect	lb.	**1.25 —**	**1.50**
Twice rect.	lb.	**1.50 —**	**1.75**
Wood	lb.	.24 —	.25
Lavender Flowers	lb.	4.00 —	4.50
Spike	lb.	1.40 —	1.50
Garden, compound	lb.	.60 —	.80
Lemon	lb.	1.40 —	1.45
Lemongrass	lb.	**1.15 —**	**1.25**
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.00 —	3.10
Distilled	lb.	1.35 —	1.50
Linaloe	lb.	3.00 —	3.25
Mace, expressed	lb.	.90 —	1.00
Distilled	lb.	.85 —	1.00
Mustard, natural	lb.	6.50 —	7.00
Artificial	lb.	2.25 —	2.30
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	—	**55.00**
Petale	lb.	—	60.00
Nutmeg	lb.	.85 —	1.00
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.50 —	2.75
Sweet	lb.	1.70 —	2.00
Origanum	lb.	.22 —	.23
Patchouli	lb.	**4.00 —**	**4.25**
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.60 —	1.70
French	lb.	1.35 —	1.50
Peppermint, tins	lb.	1.40 —	1.50
Bottles	lb.	2.50 —	2.65
Petit Grain, S.A.	lb.	**3.50 —**	**3.75**
French	lb.	**7.25 —**	**7.50**
Pimento	lb.	**1.80 —**	**2.00**
Pine Needles	lb.	**.40 —**	**.50**
Rose, natural	oz.	12.50 —	13.00
Artificial	oz.	2.25 —	2.75
Rosemary	lb.	**.85 —**	**1.00**
Safrol	lb.	.33 —	.34
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	5.25 —	5.50
West Indian	lb.	**1.25 —**	**1.50**
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.65 —	.75
Artificial	lb.	.25 —	.35
Savin	lb.	**2.25 —**	**2.50**
Spearmint	lb.	1.60 —	1.75
Tansy	lb.	**3.25 —**	**3.50**
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.40 —	1.65
White, French	lb.	1.75 —	1.85
Wintergreen (Sweet Birch)	lb.	—	2.00
Synthetic	lb.	.60 —	.75
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	1.40 —	1.50
Wormwood	lb.	2.55 —	2.75
OILS, LUBRICATING—			
Black, reduced, 29 gravity, 25@30 cold test	gal.	.13½—	.14
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	**.14 —**	**.14½**
Summer	gal.	.13 —	.13½
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.21½—	.33
Dark filtered	gal.	.18 —	.26
Extra cold test	gal.	.27 —	.34
Dark steam refined	gal.	.14½—	.25
Natural, W.Va., 29 grav.	gal.	.23 —	.23½
Natural, filtered lemon, 33 @34 gravity	gal.	.19 —	.20
White, 33@34 gravity	gal.	.27 —	.30
33@34 gravity, bloomless	gal.	.18 —	.19
31 gravity, wool grade	gal.	.16 —	.16½
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.27 —	.28
903@907 sp. gr.	gal.	.16 —	.16½
903 sp. gr.	gal.	.15 —	.15½
885 sp. gr.	gal.	.13 —	.13½
875 sp. gr.	gal.	.12½—	.13
865 sp. gr.	gal.	.12½—	.13
Red Paraffin	gal.	.15 —	.16
Spindle, No. 200	gal.	.18 —	.19
No. 160	gal.	.17 —	.18
No. 110	gal.	.16 —	.17
No. 80	gal.	.14 —	.15
Filtered	gal.	**.21 —**	**.22**
Russian Engine, pale, No. 1	gal.	**.21 —**	**.22**

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (*Continued*)

OILS, MINERAL—			
Paraffin, white, light	gal.	—	**.55**
White, heavy	gal.	—	**.55**
Russian, white, tech.	gal.	Nominal	
Pharmaceutical	gal.	2.75	— 3.00
OILS, VEGETABLE—			
Castor, No. 1, bbls	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Cases	lb.	.09	— .09¼
No. 3	lb.	.08¼	— .08½
China Wood Oil	gal.	.07¼	— .07½
Cocoanut Oil, Cochin	lb.	.13½	— .14
Ceylon	lb.	.10½	— .11
Copra	lb.	.10¼	— .11
Corn	per 100 lbs.	5.35	— 5.40
Cottonseed, prime summer yellow	lb.	5.30	— 5.40
Good Off Oil	lb.	5.28	— 5.40
Off Oil	lb.	5.20	— 5.39
Red Off Oil	lb.	5.00	— 5.38
Winter	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Summer, white	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.		— .45
5 bbl. lots	gal.		— .47
Boiled, car lots	gal.		— .48
5 bbl. lots	gal.		— .49
Double boiled, car lots	gal.		— .49
5 bbl. lots	gal.		— .50
Refined, car lots	gal.		— .50
5 bbl. lots	gal.		— .51
Varnish Oil, according to grade	gal.	.49	— .55
Mustard	gal.	.78	— .80
Olive, denatured	gal.	.95	— 1.10
Foots	gal.	.10	— .11
U. S. P.	gal.	1.35	— 1.40
Palm, Lagos	lb.	.08	— .08½
Commercial	lb.	.07	— .07½
Prime red	lb.	.07	— .07½
Palm, Kernel	lb.	.11½	— .12
Peanut Oil, Soap	gal.	.70	— **.75**
Pine Oil, white	gal.	.34	— **.36**
Yellow	gal.	**.30**	— **.32**
Rapeseed, ref'd, French, in bbls.	gal.		
Blown	gal.	.74	— .76
Refined	gal.	.70	— .72
Rosin Oil, first rect	gal.		— **.25**
Second	gal.		— **.36**
Third	gal.		— **.45**
Fourth	gal.		— **.55**
Sesame	gal.	**.75**	— **.85**
Soya Bean, English, bbls.	lb.	.06	— .06½
China, bbls.	lb.	.06	— .06½
Manchurian	lb.	.06	— .06½
Tar Oil, gen. dist	gal.	**.30**	— **.31**
Commercial	gal.	**.18**	— **.20**
Opium, cases	lb.	9.15	— 9.25
Jobbing lots	lb.	9.20	— 9.30
Powdered	lb.		—12.00
Granular	lb.	12.00	—13.00
Petrolatum, light amber, bbls.	lb.	**.03**	— **.03¼**
Cream	lb.	**.04¾**	— **.06**
Lily white	lb.	**.07**	— **.09**
Snow white	lb.	**.10**	— **.11**
Phenolphthalein	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Phosphorus	lb.	.30	— .40
Paste	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Potassium Acetate	lb.		— .30
Bicarb.	lb.	**.19**	— **.25**
Bromide	lb.	.70	— .81
Carbonate, calc., 80@85 p. c.	lb.	.13	— .15
96@98 p.c.	lb.		— **.18**
Caustic, 90 p.c.	lb.	**.16**	— **.20**
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	**.15**	— **.16**
Powdered	lb.	**.15**	— **.16**
Citrate, bulk	lb.		— **.69**
Cyanide, bulk	lb.	.28	— .30
Dichromate	lb.	.13	— .15
Hypophosphite	lb.	.92	— .94
Iodide, bulk	lb.	**3.15**	— **3.20**
Nitrate, Crude Saltpeter	lb.		
Refined	lb.	.09	— .10
Permanganate	lb.	.25	— .30
Prussiate, red	lb.		— **.75**
Yellow	lb.	**.36**	— .38
Quinine, 100 oz. tins	oz.		— .26
50 oz. tins	oz.		— .26½
25 oz. tins	oz.		— .27
5 oz. tins	oz.		— .28
1 oz. tins	oz.		— .31
Amsterdam	oz.	.26	— .31
German	oz.	.26	— .31
Java	oz.	.26	— .31
Resorcin	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Rochelle Salt	lb.	**.26**	— **.26½**
ROOTS—			
Aconite	lb.	.13	— .15
Alkanet	lb.	.11	— .12
Althea, cut	lb.		— **.50**
Whole	lb.	**.40**	— **.45**
Angelica, American	lb.	**.30**	— **.35**
German	lb.		— **.60**
Arnica	lb.	**.40**	— **.42**
Belladonna	lb.		— **1.00**

ROOTS—Concluded.			
Berberis aq.	lb.	.09½	— .10
Blood	lb.	**.09**	— **.09½**
Blueflag	lb.	.12	— .13
Bryonia	lb.	.10	— .12
Burdock	lb.	.07½	— .10
Calamus, bleached	lb.	.30	— .32
Unbleached	lb.	.16	— .18
Cohosh, black	lb.	**.05**	— **.05½**
Blue	lb.	**.05**	— **.06**
Colchicum	lb.	.15	— .16
Colombo	lb.	.06	— .08
Culvers	lb.	**.14**	— **.16**
Dandelion	lb.	.25	— .28
Doggrass	lb.	.18	— .20
Echinacea	lb.	**.17**	— **.18**
Elecampane	lb.	.07½	— .08
Galangal	lb.	.35	— .38
Gelsemium	lb.	**.05**	— **.06**
Gentian	lb.	.10	— .11
Geranium	lb.	**.04**	— **.05**
Ginger, African	lb.	**.06**	— **.06½**
Jamaica	lb.	.12	— .13
Bleached	lb.	**.18**	— **.20**
Ginseng, wild Southern	lb.	**7.00**	— **7.25**
Northwestern	lb.	**7.25**	— **7.50**
Eastern	lb.	**7.00**	— **7.25**
Cultivated	lb.	**5.00**	— **5.50**
Golden Seal	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Powdered	lb.	4.65	— 4.75
Hellebore, white	lb.		— **.10**
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .13
Black	lb.		— **.06**
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Rio	lb.		Nominal
Jalap	lb.	.10	— .11
Kava Kava	lb.	**.24**	— **.25**
Licorice, in bales	lb.	.05	— .07
Selected, bundles	lb.	.12	— .14
Mandrake	lb.	.08	— .10
Musk, Russian	lb.	.50	— .60
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.17	— .19
Small	lb.	**.16**	— **.17**
Verona	lb.	.13	— .14
Fingers	lb.		Nominal
Pareira Brava	lb.	.20	— .22
Pellitory	lb.	**.20**	— **.24**
Pink, true	lb.	.40	— .50
Poke	lb.	**.07**	— **.08**
Rhatany	lb.	**.12**	— **.14**
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.		— **.50**
Shensi	lb.		— .80
High dried	lb.	.17	— .19
Clippings	lb.	.19	— .20
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	**.48**	— **.50**
Mexican	lb.	.12	— .13
Senega	lb.	**.38**	— **.50**
Serpentaria	lb.	.38	— .50
Skunk cabbage	lb.	**.10**	— **.12**
Snake, Canada	lb.		— **.20**
Spikenard	lb.	.10	— .12
Squill	lb.	.06	— .07
Stillingia		**.06**	— **.07**
Unicorn, false, (helonias)	lb.	.80	— .90
True, (Aletris)	lb.	.40	— .45
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.12	— .12½
English	lb.	.70	— .75
German	lb.	**.25**	— **.30**
Yellow Dock	lb.	**.08**	— .10
Saccharin	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Salicin, bulk	lb.		— **5.00**
Salol, bulk	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Santonin, cryst., bulk	lb.	35.00	—35.00
Powdered	lb.	36.00	—40.00
Scammony, resin	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Aleppo	lb.	**2.50**	— **2.75**
Virgin	lb.		—
SEEDS—			
Anise, Italian	lb.	.12½	— .13
Spanish	lb.	.12½	— .13
Star	lb.	.22	— .23
Canary, Sicily		.08	— .08½
Smyrna	lb.	.07¾	— .08
South American	lb.	.07⅞	— .07¾
Caraway	lb.	.08¼	— .08¾
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Decorticated	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Celery	lb.	.17	— .18
Colchicum	lb.	.80	— .90
Conium	lb.	**.09**	— **.09½**
Coriander, natural	lb.	.05	— .05½
Bleached	lb.	.06	— .06½
Cumin, Malta	lb.	.13½	— .15
Morocco	lb.	.14½	— **.15**
Dill	lb.	.07½	— .08
Fennel, German, large	lb.	.18	— .19
Italian	lb.	.11	— .12
Roumanian, small	lb.	.15	— .17
Flax, whole	bbl.	7.50	— 7.75
Ground	lb.	.04	— .04½
Foenugreek	lb.	.06	— **.07**
Hemp, Manchurian		Nominal	
Russian	lb.	.04	— .04¼

SEEDS—Concluded.			
Larkspur	lb.	**.40**	— **.45**
Lobelia	lb.	.30	— .35
Millet, natural	lb.	.03	— .03¼
Hulled	lb.	.10	— .10¾
Mustard, Bari, brown	lb.		— **.08¾**
California, brown	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
German, brown	lb.	**.09**	— **.10**
Sicily, brown	lb.	.07¾	— .08½
Trieste, brown	lb.	.08¾	— .09½
English, yellow	lb.	.08¾	— .09½
German, yellow	lb.	.08	— .09½
Parsley	lb.		— **.25**
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.09½	— .10
German	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Pumpkin	lb.	.12	— .15
Quince	lb.	.60	— .80
Rape, English			—
German	lb.	.06½	— **.07**
Sabadilla	lb.	**.22**	— **.24**
Stavesacre	lb.		— **.20**
Stramonium	lb.		— **.10**
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.		— **.50**
Kombe	lb.		— **.60**
Sunflower, striped	lb.	.05	— .05½
Worm, American	lb.	**.10**	— **.11**
Levant	lb.	.55	— .65
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	**.22½**	— **.23**
Silver, bar	oz.		— .48⅞
Nitrate	oz.	.30¾	— .32¼
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.13½	— .14
Marseilles	lb.	.11	— .12
Green, pure	lb.	.11	— .12
Ordinary	lb.	.08	— .10
Mottled, pure	lb.	.11	— .12
Ordinary	lb.	.09	— .10
Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags, basis of 48 p.c., car lots	100 lbs.	**.60**	— **.65**
in bbls.	lb.	**.62½**	— **.67½**
Caustic, domestic, 60% f. o. b. works, drums	100 lbs.	1.57½	— 1.62½
70-76 p.c., basis 60	100 lbs.	1.47½	— 1.52½
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.	lb.	.02½	— .02¾
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.05	— .06
Benzoate, granulated	lb.	.65	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.66	— 1.00
Bicarb, English	lb.	.03½	— .03¾
Amer., f.o.b. works	lb.	.01	— .011
Bisulphate, not incl. pkg	lb.	**.75**	— **1.37½**
Bisulphite Sol.	100 lbs.	.80	— 1.15
Bromide	lb.	**.55**	— **.56**
Carbonate, Sal Soda, Am.,	100 lbs.	**.60**	— **.80**
Pure, cryst.	lb.		— .03½
Dried	lb.		— .05½
Chlorate	lb.		— .14
Cyanide, bulk, per 100 p.c.	lb.	.20	— .30
Dichromate	lb.	.04¾	— .05½
Hypophosphite	lb.	.82	— .84
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.60	— 2.00
Kegs	100 lbs.	1.75	— 2.10
Iodide	lb.	**3.50**	— **3.55**
Nitrite		.25	— **.28**
Nitrate, 96 p.c.	100 lbs.	**2.25**	— **2.30**
Phosphate, cases and bbls.	lb.	.02½	— .02¾
Prussiate	lb.	**.18**	— **.22**
Salicylate	lb.	.65	— 1.00
Silicate, liquid	100 lbs.	.60	— .70
Cryst.	lb.	**.02**	— **.02½**
Stannate			—
Sulphate Gl'br's Salt, 100 lbs.	ea.	.65	— .75
Bbls.	100 lbs.	.60	— .75
Calcined	100 lbs.	**2.75**	— **3.00**
Sulphide, 30 p.c.	lb.	**.01½**	— **.01¾**
60 p.c.	lb.	**.02¼**	— **.02½**
Sulphite, cryst.	lb.		— .02½
Dry, powdered	lb.		— .06
Spermaceti	lb.	**.29**	— **.30**
Spts. Ether. Nitros	lb.	**.42**	— **.44**
Starch, Corn, Pearl	100 lbs.	**2.29**	— **2.40**
Potato	lb.	**.05¾**	— **.05½**
Rice	lb.	**.07**	— **.08**
Wheat	lb.	**.05**	— **.05¼**
Storax	lb.	.30	— .35
Strontium Nitrate	lb.	.15	— .17
Strychnine, cryst., bulk	oz.	.50	— .56
1 oz. vials	oz.	.55	— .65
⅛ oz. vials	oz.	**.75**	— **.85**
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.		— .15
Sulphur, roll	100 lbs.	**1.85**	— **2.15**
Flour	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.40
Flowers	100 lbs.	2.20	— 2.60
Tamarinds, kegs	ea.	**2.50**	— **2.75**
Tartar Emetic, in casks	lb.	.35	— .36
Thymol	lb.	5.75	— 6.50
Tin	lb.	.33¾	— .34
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	**.23**	— **.23½**
50 p. c.	100 lbs.	9.75	—10.00
Oxide	lb.	.36	— .37
Tetrachloride, Anhyd., 100 lbs.			—22.15
Toluol, pure	gal.	.40	— .45
Commercial	gal.	.35	— .40

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (*Continued*)

Turmeric		.05½	— .06
Turpentine (for regular grades see Naval Stores).			
Turpentine, Venice	lb.	.28	— .30
Artificial	lb.	.10	— .11
Vanillin	oz.	.35	— .38
WAXES—			
Bayberry	lb.	.25	— .27
Bees, white	lb.	.45	— .57
Yellow, crude	lb.	.30	— .32
Refined	lb.	.32	— .35
Candelilla		Nominal	
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.55	— .60
No. 1	lb.	.55	— .60
No. 2	lb.	.51	— .53
No. 3	lb.	.42	— .45
Ceresin, yellow	lb.	.12	— .30
White	lb.	.15	— .25
Japan	lb.	.11	— .11½
Montan, crude	lb.	.20	— .24
Bleached	lb.	Nominal	
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.28	— .40
Green	lb.	.30	— .42
Refined, white	lb.	.30	— .40
Refined, yellow	lb.	.25	— .30
Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	.04¼	— .06½
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.08½	— .09
Chloride	lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Oxide, white	lb.	.06¾	— .10½
Sulphate	100 lbs.	2.35	— 2.65

DYESTUFFS

Acid, Picric, kegs	lb.		— .75
Tannic, commercial	lb.	.60	— .66
Cryst.	lb.	.70	— .77
Albumen, Egg	lb.	.50	— .75
Blood	lb.	.30	— .45
Alizarine, red paste	lb.		—
Brown paste	lb.		—
Aluminum Chloride	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Aniline Oil, in drums	lb.	Nominal	
Salt	lb.	Nominal	
Annatto, fine	lb.	.40	— .60
Seed	lb.	.10	— .14
Antimony Salt, 75 p.c.	lb.	.30	— .35
65 p.c.	lb.	.26	— .33
47 p.c.	lb.	.24	— .29
Carmine of Indigo	lb.		—
Cochineal, Teneriffe, silver	lb.		—
Rosy black	lb.		— .65
Gray black	lb.	.60	— .75
Fine Madras	lb.		—
Cudbear, French	lb.	.25	— .30
Concentrated	lb.	.40	— .50
English	lb.	.15	— .20
Cutch, bales	lb.	.06½	— .08
Boxes	lb.		—
Slabs	lb.		—
Divi-divi	ton	55.00	—75.00
Flavine	lb.	.60	— .80
Fustic, stick	ton	18.00	—30.00
Young, root	ton		—45.00
Gambir, spot	lb.	.06½	— .08
Cube, No. 1	lb.		—
Cube No. 2	lb.		—
Indigo, Bengal, low grade	lb.		—
Medium	lb.		—
High grade	lb.		—
Kurpahs	lb.		—
Guatemala	lb.		—
Madras	lb.		—
Synthetic (J.)	lb.		— .65
Indigotine	lb.	1.10	— 2.50
Iron Nitrate, commercial	lb.	.01¼	— .02
True	lb.	.04	— .04½
Logwood, stick	ton	18.00	—20.00
Roots	ton	12.00	—15.00
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.14	— .20
French	lb.		—
Myrobalans	lb.	.40	— .50
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.20	— .30
Chinese	lb.	.17	— .25
Persian Berries	lb.		—
Quercitron	ton	25.00	—30.00
Salts of Tartar	lb.	.12	— .15
Soluble Oil, 50 p.c.	lb.	.06½	— .10
75-85 p.c.	lb.	.11	— .12
Sumac, Sicily, No. 1, 28-29 p. c. Tannic Acid	ton	110.00	— 120.00
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.04	— .04½
Aleppy	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
Pubna	lb.		— .04
China	lb.		— .03¼
Cochin, bulbs	lb.	Nominal	
Turkey Red Oil	lb.		—
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.14	— .15

CHIPPED DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.02	— .03½
Camwood	lb.	.06	— .07
Fustic	lb.	.01½	— .02
Hypernic	lb.	.02	— .03
Logwood	lb.	.01¼	— .01½
Red Saunders	lb.	.03	— .05

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.10	— .12
Concentrated	lb.	.15	— .17
Barberry, French	lb.	.28	— .35
Chestnut	lb.	.05	— .05½
Fusti., solid	lb.	.08	— .11
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.06	— .08
Gall	lb.	.12	— .15
Hemlock	lb.	.02¾	— .03½
Indigo	lb.	.06	— .10
Logwood, solid	lb.	.06	— .12
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.05	— .10
42 deg.	lb.	.04	— .06
Cryst	lb.	.10	— .15
Oak	lb.	.08	— .08½
Palmetto	lb.	.02¼	— .02½
Persian Berry	lb.	.12	— .14
Quebracho, solid	lb.	.04¼	— .05¼
51 deg.	lb.	.03½	— .04
42 deg.	lb.	.02¾	— .03
Quercitron	lb.	.02¾	— .04
Sumac	lb.	.03¾	— .06¼

NAVAL STORES

Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.45	— .45½
Pitch	200 lbs.	3.50	— 4.50
Tar	50 gals.	6.50	— 7.00
Rosin, com. to good str'ned.	bbl.	4.00	— 4.10
B	bbl.	4.00	— 4.10
D	bbl.	4.10	— 4.15
E	bbl.	4.10	— 4.15
F	bbl.	4.15	— 4.20
G	bbl.	4.20	— 4.25
H	bbl.	4.25	— 4.30
I	bbl.	4.40	— 4.50
K	bbl.	4.75	— 5.00
M	bbl.	5.00	— 5.50
N	bbl.	6.00	— 6.25
W. G.	bbl.	6.25	— 6.50
W. W.	bbl.	6.50	— 6.75

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.23	— .24
V. S. O.	lb.	.23	— .24
Superior orange	lb.	.21	— .22
Bright orange	lb.	.18½	— .19
T. N.	lb.	.14	— .14½
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.15	— .16
Button Lac	lb.	Nominal	
Regular, bleached	lb.	.14½	— .15
Bone dry	lb.	.18½	— .19

COFFEES

Rio	lb.	.06¼	— .08¾
Santos	lb.	.08⅞	— 11⅜
East India—Private growth.	lb.	.25½	— .26
Padang Int.	lb.	.22½	— .23½
Timor	lb.	.19½	— .20
Kroe	lb.	.19	— .19½
Mandheling	lb.	.27	— .28
Akola	lb.	.25	— .27
Java Liberian	lb.	.19¼	— .19½
Straits Liberian	lb.	.17¾	— .18
Surinam Liberian	lb.	.18	— .18½
La Guaira—Caracas	lb.	.08¼	— .09½
Washed	lb.	.11	— .13
Porto Cabello	lb.	.09½	— .11½
Washed	lb.	.11	— .13
Colombian	lb.	.09	— .14
Maracaibos	lb.	.08¾	— .11
Mexicans—Cordova	lb.	.13	— .13½
Washed	lb.	.16	— .16½
Coatepec	lb.	.13	— .13½
Washed	lb.	.16½	— .17
Oaxaca	lb.	.13	— .13½
Washed	lb.	.16	— .16½
Tapachula	lb.	.16	— .16½
Tio & Sierra	lb.	.12	— .12¼
Huatusco	lb.	.12	— .12¾
Costa Rica, common	lb.	.05½	— .06½
Fair to good	lb.	.11	— .12½
Prime to choice	lb.	.13¾	— .14¼
Mocha, large	lb.	.21½	— 22½
Small	lb.	.22	— .24
Nicaragua	lb.	.09½	— .10
Washed	lb.	.11	— .13
Guatemala & Cuban, common	lb.	.05½	— .07½
Fair to good	lb.	.12¼	— .13¼
Prime to choice	lb.	.13½	— .14½
Jamaica, ordinary	lb.	.08½	— .09
Good ordinary	lb.	.09	— .09½
Black River	lb.	.09¾	— .10

TEAS

Foochow, standard	lb.	.15	— .16
Superior	lb.	.24	— .26
Formosa, standard	lb.	.16	— .18
Good	lb.	.22	— .25
Superior	lb.	.25	— .27
Fine	lb.	.36	— .41
Finest	lb.	.38	— .43
Country Green, gunpowder, extra	lb.	.36	— .51
Imperials, firsts	lb.		— .42
Seconds	lb.	.31	— .33
Young Hysons, firsts	lb.	.36	— .42
Seconds	lb.		—
Thirds	lb.		—
Extras	lb.	.41	— .62
Gunpowder, Pinhead	lb.	.38	— .42
Extras	lb.	.31	— .36
Firsts	lb.	.28	— .42
Seconds	lb.	.23	— .27
Thirds	lb.	.22	— .24
Imperial, seconds	lb.		—
Thirds	lb.		—
Japan—Pan and basket fired—low grade	lb.	.18	— .20
Medium grade	lb.	.20	— .25
High grade	lb.	.31	— .38
Fancy grade	lb.	.38	— .46
Congous, fine to best	lb.	.34	— .38
Medium	lb.		— .24
Standard	lb.	.14	— .15
India, Pekoe Souchy	lb.	.19	— .22
Pekoe	lb.	.21	— .22
Orange Pekoe	lb.	.24	— .25
Java, Pekoe Souchy	lb.	.19	— .20
Ping Sueys—B. O. Pekoe	lb.	.22	— .25
Ceylon, Pekoe Souchy	lb.	.21	— .22
Pekoe	lb.	.21	— .23
F. O. Pekoe	lb.	.25	— .27
Orange Pekoe	lb.	.24	— .30
F. O. Orange	lb.	.32	— .38

REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

	Amer.	Nat.	Arb. Bros.	War-ner.	Fed-eral.
Powdered	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20
XXXX powdered	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
Confectioners A	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	
Fine gran.	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10
Standard gran.	5.15	5.10	5.10	5.15	5.10
2-lb. bags fine gr.	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.30
5-lb. bags fine gr.	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35
10-lb. bags fine gr.	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20
25-lb. bags fine gr.	5.15	5.15	5.10	5.15	5.15

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—			
Blackstrap	gal.	.10½	— .12
Common	gal.	.19	— .22
Fair	gal.	.24	— .29
Prime	gal.	.40	— .45
Open kettle	gal.	.50	— .60
Grocery grades	gal.	.31	— .47
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.10	— .16
Medium	gal.	.16	— .20
Fancy	gal.	.20	— .30
Honey—			
Clear Comb, fancy	lb.		— .16
Clover, No. 1	lb.		— .14
No. 2	lb.	.12	— .13
Extracted	lb.	.08	— .09
Southern ext.	gal.	.60	— .70
West Ind.	gal.	.50	— .60
Buckwheat ext.	lb.	.07	— .07¼
Maple Sugar and Syrups—			
Syrup	gal.	1.00	— 1.05
Sugar	lb.	.10¼	— .10½

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia No. 1	lb.	.20	— .21
Batavia No. 2	lb.	.11	— .11½
China, cases	lb.	.08¼	— .08½
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.31	— .32
Cassia Buds	lb.	.13	— .14
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.19	— .20
Mombasa	lb.	.19	— .20
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 1	lb.	.32	— .33
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.32	— .33
Zanzibar	lb.	.19	— .19½
Penang	lb.	.34	— .35
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.07	— .07¼
African	lb.	.06¼	— .06½
Cochin	lb.	.06½	— .07
Mace, Banda	lb.	.65	— .66
Batavia	lb.	.53	— .55
Nutmegs	lb.	.14½	— .16
Pepper, black	lb.	.12½	— .12¾
White	lb.	.18½	— .21
Pimento	lb.	.04	— .05

JOBBERS' PRICES CURRENT
of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

Acacia, select white	lb.	.45	— .50
1st select powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Seconds	lb.	.38	— .43
Fine granulated 1st	lb.	.55	— .60
Sorts	lb.	.22	— .24
Sorts, sifted	lb.	.30	— .34
Acetanilid	lb.	.37	— .45
Acetone, Pure C.P., med	lb.	.33	— .35
Technical	lb.	.20	— .23
Acetphenetidine, U.S.P.	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1.040	lb.	.10	— .12
U.S.P., 36 p. c.	lb.	.10	— .13
C.P., Glacial, 99½ p.c.	lb.	.17	— .20
Benzoic, Eng., true,	oz.	.18	— .20
German	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	.10	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .14
Impalp	lb.	.20	— .28
Butyric, 100 p. c.	oz.		— 1.10
Cacodylic	oz.		— .85
Camphoric	lb.		— 6.00
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	.55	— .60
10 and 15-lb. cans	lb.		—
Crystals, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	.60	— .65
Crude, 10-95 p. c.	gal.	.60	— 1.00
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	— .40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.07	— .11
1-lb.			— 1.15
C.P.	oz.		— .32
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.33	— .40
Cinnamic, synthetic v.	oz.	.20	— .22
Natural, 1-oz. v.	oz.		— .40
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.66½	— .67½
	lb.	.75	— .80
Granulated	lb.		—
Formic, Conc., 1 lb. bot.	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
	oz.		— .19
Gallic	oz.	.10	— .12
¼, ½, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	1.10	— 1.50
Glycerophosphoric	oz.		— .22
Hippuric	oz.	.65	— .75
Hydriodic, sp. gr. 1.150	oz.	.35	— .40
Sealed Tube	oz.	.50	— .52
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	oz.		— .17
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl.	oz.		— .09
lb.			— .35
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U.S.P.	oz.	.10	— .12
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch. bot.	lb.	2.25	— 3.00
52 p. c., cir. bt.	lb.		— .70
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent.	oz.		— .10
U.S.P., 10 p. c.	oz.		— .11
Lactic, conc., 1 oz. v.	oz.	.08	— .10
	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Dilute	oz.		— .09
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.		— 6.50
Muriatic, coml. 20 deg. (Carboys 120 lbs. 2½c)	lb.	.05	— .07
C.P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.10	— .15
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.		— .30
Oleic, purified	lb.		— .35
Oxalic	lb.	.18	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .28
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.14	— .19
U.S.P., 1880, 50 p. c.	lb.	.35	— .40
Syrup, 85 per cent.	lb.	.35	— .40
Glacial sticks	lb.	.50	— .55
Picric	lb.	.90	— .95
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½, and 1 lb. cans	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
1 oz. v.	oz.	.25	— .30
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.		— .30
Crude	gal.	.20	— .30
Salicylic, 1 lb. carton	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Bulk	lb.	.85	— 1.00
From Gaultheria, oz.	v.	.25	— .30
Sulphuric, aromatic	lb.		— .50
Com'l. 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.		— .02
	lb.	.05	— .06
C.P.	lb.	.13	— .16
Sulphurous, U.S.P. solution	lb.	.12	— .14
Tannic, Phar., lb. cart.	lb.	.75	— 1.20
Medicinal	lb.	.85	— 1.25
Tartaric, cryst.	lb.	.55	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Trichloracetic	oz.	.17	— .19
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.16	— .19
Acneine	oz.		— 3.75
Aconite lvs., Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Aconite Leaves, German	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .29
Root, English	lb.		— 1.00
Powdered	lb.		— 1.15
Root, German	lb.	.30	— .34
Powdered	lb.	.36	— .40
Aconitine, Amorp, ½ oz. v.	ea.		— 2.40
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.		— 1.00
Cryst, 15 gr. v.	ea.		— 1.00
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	.65	— .70
Hydrous	lb.	.85	— .90
Agar Agar	lb.	.60	— .70
Agaricin	oz.	2.20	— 2.30
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	4.50	— 5.00
Cologne, Sp., 95%, U.S.P., bbls.	gal.		— 2.65
Less	gal.	2.78	— 2.90
Com'l, 95%, U.S.P., bbls.	gal.		— 2.63
Less	gal.	2.75	— 2.85
Denatured, bbls. & ½ bbs.	gal.	.38	— .42
Methylic (Wood), bbls.	gal.	.55	— .65
Alkanet Root	lb.	.20	— .24
Alkannin, Powdered	oz.		— .50
Allspice, clean	lb.	.12	— .16
Powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.45	— .50
Sweet, Jordan	lb.	.45	— .50
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Cape	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Curacoa, gourds	lb.	.18	— .22
Socotrine, True	lb.	.30	— .36
Powdered	lb.	.38	— .43
Purified	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.10	— .12
Althea Root, cut	lb.	.45	— .50
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.04	— .05
Dried, 1 lb. cartons	lb		— .14
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.05	— .06
Powdered, bbls. or less		.06	— .08
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.70	— .80
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.10	— .15
Sulphate, Com'l.	lb.	.10	— .12
Cryst, C.P.	lb.	.40	— .50
Purified	lb.	.20	— .25
Ambergris, gray	dr.	4.00	— 4.50
Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.05	— .08
20 deg.	lb.	.07½	— .09
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.09½	— .15
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.		— .75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.		— .14
Benzoate	oz.	11	— .14
From true Benzoic A.	oz.	.22	— .26
Bromide, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.75	— .80
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.12	— .15
Resubl. Cubes, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .22
Citrate, 1 oz v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Hypophosp. (lb. 1.85)	oz.	.18	— .22
Iodide	lb.	4.40	— 4.50
Molybdate	oz.	.35	— .40
Muriate	lb.	.13	— .20
C.P. Gran.	lb.	.24	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .23
Nitrate, cryst.	lb.		— .25
Granulated	lb.	.25	— .28
Oxalate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.		— .42
Phosphate, 1 lb .bots.	lbs.	.50	— .65
Salicylate	lb.	.80	— .90
Sulphate	lb.	.08	— .10
Pure, resub.	lb.	.25	— .28
Valerate	oz.	.17	— .19
Amyl Acetate	gal.	3.00	— 3.25
Technical	lb.	.40	— .45
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.40	— .75
Seed	lb.	.35	— .40
Anise Seed, Italian	lb.	.20	— .24
Star	lb.	.33	— .36
Angostura Bark	lb.	.40	— .45
Annato Seed	lb.	.15	— .20
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ½ oz. v.	ea.		— 2.25
Crystals, ½ oz. v.	ea.	2.35	— 2.45
Areca Nuts	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Aristol, Bayer	oz.		— 1.80
Arnica Flowers	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.31	— .35
Root	lb.	.50	— .55
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.08	— .10
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Arrowroot, Jamaica	lb.	.20	— .25
St. Vincent	lb.	.16	— .18
Taylor's ¼ lb. tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.33	— .36
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.	oz.		— .29
Iodide	oz	.50	— .55
White, pow'd com'l.	lb.	.08	— .12
Powdered, pure	lb.	.16	— .20
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.18	— .20
Powdered, Medic.	lb.	.25	— .30
Asafetida, good, fair	lb.	.60	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .90
Atropine, ⅓ oz. v.	oz.	15.00	—24.00
Sulphate, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	14.00	—23.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.35	— .40
Balmony Leaves, Pressed	lb.		— .28
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Oregon	lb.	.20	— .25
Peru	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Tolu	lb.	.65	— .70
Barium Carb., prec., pure	lb.	.28	— .30
C.P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Caustic Hydrate, C.P., Cryst.	lb.		— .75
Chloride, 1 lb. bots.	lb.		—
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.30	— .45
C.P., 1 lb. bots.	lb.		— 1.00
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.20	— .22
Pure, 1 lb. bots.	lb.		— .37
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes	lb.	.07	— .10
Pure precip.	lb.	.30	— .35
Basswood Bark, Pressed	lb.		— .24
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.16	— .20
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb.	.12	— .15
Bay Rum, P.R., bbls.	gal.	1.60	— 1.65
Less	gal.	1.85	— 2.00
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.35	— .40
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Para	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Surinam	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	6.65	— 7.50
Short	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Cuts	lb.	4.25	— 5.25
Bourbon	lb.	4.00	— 5.00
So. American	lb.	4.60	— 5.00
Belladonna Leaves, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
German	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Root, German	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Benzine	gal.	.20	— .25
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.10	— 2.25
Sumatra	lb.	.50	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .70
Benzosol, 1 oz. v.	ea.	.60	— .65
Berberine, C.P., ⅓ oz v.	ea.	.60	— .65
Phosphate	oz.		— 4.50
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	ea.	2.00	— 2.20
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	— .25
Bismuth, Beta Naph. (Orphol)	oz.		— .80
Bromide	oz.	.33	— .40
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	3.40	— 3.60
Salicylate, 65 p.c.	lb.	3.00	— 3.45
40 p. c.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Sub-benzoate	lb.	3.30	— 3.50
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.10	— 3.50
Subgallate	lb.	2.70	— 2.95
Subiodide	oz.	.40	— .45
	lb.		— 5.70
Subnitrate	lb.	2.75	— 2.95
Tannate	oz.	.27	— .30
Valerate	oz.	.34	— .40
Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.30	— .35
Bloodroot	lb.	.20	— .25
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .85
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).			
Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.30	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Jeweler's	lb.	.65	— 1.10
Boneset, Leaves and Tops	lb.		— .20
Borax, Refined	lb.	.05¼	— .08¾
Powdered	lb.	.06½	— .09
Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Powdered	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Short	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Powdered	lb.	1.95	— 2.05
Buckthorn Bark	lb.	.35	— .40
Buds, Balm of Gilead	lb.	.35	— .40
Cassia	lb.	.22	— .28
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.24	— .28
Seed	lb.		— .20

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.34	— .38
Baker's A and white	lb.	.47	— .60
Dutch	lb.	.36	— .40
Huyler's 12-lb. box	lb.		— .55
Maillard's	lb.	.56	— .60
Caffeine, pure	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
	oz.	.50	— .55
Benzoate	oz.	.45	— .50
Bromide	oz.	.50	— .55
Citrated	lb.	5.75	— 6.50
Hydrobrom., gran. eff.	lb.	.60	— .75
Hydrochlor. (true salt)	oz.	.55	— .60
Sulphate, ½ths	oz.	.60	— .67
Valerate	oz.	.60	— .67
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.22	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .31
White, peeled and split	lb.	.55	— .75
Calcium, Benzoate	oz.		— .19
Bromide	lb.	.85	— .95
Chloride, crude	lb.	.08	— .10
Fused	lb.	.55	— .60
Granulated	lb.		— .25
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.16	— .22
Hypophosphite	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Iodide	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Lactate	oz.	.08	— .12
Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Permanganate	oz.	.25	— .30
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.19	— .22
Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.40	— .45
Sulphite, pure	lb.		— .75
Sulphocarbolate	oz.	.07	— .10
Calendula Flowers	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.).			
Camphor, refined	lb.	.46½—	.54
¼ lb. squares	lb.	.47½—	.56
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .65
Japanese	lb.	.48	— .56
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.		—
Smyrna	lb.	.11	— .13
So. American	lb.	.11	— .13
Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	— .34
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	1.80	— 1.95
Cantharides, Russ., sifted	lb.	6.00	— 6.75
Powdered	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Chinese	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Capsicum, African	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .30
Caraway	lb.	.12	— .15
Powdered	lb.	.15	— .18
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.16	— .20
Tetrachloride	lb.	.24	— .27
Cardamom Seed, bleached	lb.	1.65	— 1.90
Decorticated	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.35	— .42
Cascara Sagrada Bark	lb.	.18	— .22
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.24	— .28
Cassia, China	lb.	.20	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .28
Fistula	lb.	.15	— .20
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.45	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .65
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.16	— .18
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz	lb.	.27	— .30
Celery Seed	lb.	.25	— .28
Ceresin, white	lb.	.25	— .30
Yellow	lb.	.18	— .20
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.45	— .50
Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7 lb. bags	lb.	.11	— .14
Prepared, English, Thomas, 8 lb. box, white	box	.50	— .60
Pink	box	.60	— .70
White, bbls.	lb.	.03¾—	.04
Chamomile Flowers, Hung'n.	lb.	.47	— .52
Roman or Belgian	lb.	.47	— .52
Chicle	lb.	.70	— .75
Chinoidine	oz.	.11	— .12
Chinolin, pure	oz.		— .45
Chiretta	lb.	.28	— .30
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb.	.85	— .90
Chloroform	lb.	.35	— .55
Chrysarobin	oz.	.27	— .29
Cinchona Bark, pale, select'd.	lb.	.28	— .32
Red	lb.	.36	— .38
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.38	— .44
Cinchonidine, Alkal., pure	oz.	.50	— .55
Salicylate	oz.		— .35
Sulphate	oz.	.28	— .32
Cinchonine, Sulphate	oz.	.14	— .18
Salicylate	oz.	.18	— .20
Civet	oz.	2.75	— 3.00
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered, pure	lb.	.28	— .30
Penang	lb.	.45	— .50
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.43	— .48
Cocaine, Alkaloid, ⅛ oz. vial	oz.	4.50	— 4.75
Hydrochlor., cryst., ozs	oz.	4.20	— 4.45
⅛ oz. vials	oz.	4.45	— 4.60
Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)	oz.	.80	— 1.00
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.		—
Truxillo	lb.	.55	— .60
Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.09	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.70	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .95
Codeine	oz.	7.00	— 7.50
Phosphate	oz.	6.50	— 7.00
Sulphate	oz.	6.75	— 7.25
Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	— .20
Blue	lb.	.14	— .19
Colchicum Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
Seed	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Powdered	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Collodion, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.49	— .60
Flexible	lb.	.55	— .60
Colocynth, select	lb.	.55	— .65
Pulp	lb.	.75	— .80
Colombo Root	lb.	.18	— .22
Coltsfoot Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.24	— .26
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.25	— .28
Conium Leaves	lb.	.18	— .22
Seed	lb.	.15	— .20
Copaiba, S. A.	lb.	.55	— .65
Para	lb.	.55	— .65
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.		— .50
Ammoniated	lb.		— .50
Carbonated	lb.	.24	— .32
Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.		— .55
Iodide	lb.	.45	— .48
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.42	— .43
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.08	— .10
Barrels	lb.	.05½—	.06
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .15
Copperas	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.12
Coriander	lb.	.10	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride).			
Cotoin, true, ½ oz. v	ea.		— 1.75
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Coumarin	oz.	.30	— .40
Cramp Bark	lb.	.32	— .35
Cranesbill	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Cream Tartar, powd.	lb.	.40	— .45
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Carbonate	oz.	.19	— .65
Croton-Chloral (Butylchlo.)	oz.	.40	— .50
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	.65	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .80
Cudbear	lb.	.35	— .45
Culver's Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Cumin Seed	lb.	.25	— .30
Damiana Leaves	lb.	.25	— .28
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.25	— .30
Root	lb.	.38	— .42
Cut	lb.	.40	— .44
Dextrin, yellow	lb.	.15	— .20
White	lb.	.15	— .20
Digitalin, ½ths	oz.		—13.50
15 gr. vials	ea.	.75	— .85
Digitalis Leaves, Eng.	lb.		—
German	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.40	— .45
Dog Grass, cut	lb.	.30	— .33
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Dragon's Blood, powd.	lb.	.40	— .65
Extra	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Powdered	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Reeds	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Duotol	oz.		— 1.50
Dwarf Elder	lb.	.35	— .40
Echinacea Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Elaterium	oz.	.75	— 1.00
Elderberries	lb.	.25	— .30
Flowers, pressed	lb.	.32	— .37
Juice, Sambuci	lb.		— .30
Elecampane Root	lb.	.18	— .20
Ground	lb.	.22	— .26
Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28	— .32
Ground, pure	lb.	.22	— .32
Powdered, pure	lb.	.23	— .33
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sul.).			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Ether, Acetic	lb.		— .72
Chloric, U.S.P.	lb.		— .37
Nitrous Conct.	lb.	.80	— 1.10
U.S.P.	lb.		— .32
U.S.P., 1880	lb.	.30	— .36
Washed	lb.	.29	— .36
Valerianic	oz.		— .29
Eucaine Hydrochlor	oz.		— 3.50
Eucalyptol, U.S.P.	oz.	.10	— .14
Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Euonymin (Eclec. powd.)	oz.	.80	— .90
Euphorbium	lb.		— .28
Powdered	lb.		— .35
Euquinine	oz.		—
Exalgine	oz.		— 1.40
Fennel Seed	ib.	.22	— .32
Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	8.00	— 8.25
Less	lb.	.05½—	.06½
Ground	lb.	.04½—	.07
Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.08	— .10
Ground	lb.	.09	— .12
Formaldehyde	lb.	.15	— .38
Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	— .08
Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.68	— .90
Powdered	lb.		—
Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Gamboge, blocky	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	.85	— .95
Garlic, on strings	string	.20	— .25
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen).			
Gelatin, Pink	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Gold	lb.	.40	— .45
Silver	lb.	.36	— .40
Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.		— 2.50
Gelseminine, C.P., crystals, German, 15 gr. v	ea.		— 2.50
Sulphate, 15 gr. vials	ea.		— 2.50
Gelsemium Root	lb.	.25	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Gentian Root	lb.	.21	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .29
Ginger Root, African	lb.	.14	— .16
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .22
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.22	— .24
Ground	lb.	.24	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .31
Ginseng	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Glycerin, C.P., in bulk, drums and bbls. added	lb.	.23	— .24
In Cans	lb.	.25½—	.26½
Less	lb.	.30	— .32
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U.S.P., 15 gr. v	doz.	2.80	— 3.40
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol)	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Golden Seal Root	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Powdered	lb.	5.20	— 5.45
Grains of Paradise	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Wood rasped	lb.	.03	— .06
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	2.90	— 3.75
Carbonate, lbs., 5.20	oz.	.35	— .45
Salicyl. (Guaiac. Salol)	oz.		— 1.60
Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.		— 1.34
Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Powdered	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20	— .25
Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Sheet	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Heliotropin	oz.		— .60
Hemlock Bark, crushed	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Hemol	oz.	.90	— 1.00
Hemp Seed	lb.	.07	— .10
Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.		—
German	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.46	— .50
Seed	lb.		— .35
Henna Leaves	lb.	.25	— .35
Heroin Hydrochl., 15 gr. v	ea.		— .37
Hexamethylenamine	lb.		— .95
Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.		— .35
Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.40	— .45
Hydrobromide	gr.	.35	— .40
Hydrochloride	gr.	.40	— .45
Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.45	— .50
Honey, strained	lb.	.12	— .16
Hops, select (1913)	lb.	.45	— .50
Pressed, ¼ & ½ lb. pkgs.	lb.	.48	— .55
Horehound Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Hydrastine, Alk., C.P.	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Sulphate	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrochinon	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal	lb.	.20	— .25
Sol. Technical	lb.		—
Hyoscine Hydrob, 1 gr. v	gr.	.34	— .44
Hyoscyamine, Amorph., 15 gr. vials	ea.	5.50	— 9.50
Crystal, white	gr.	.75	— 1.30
Hydrobromide	gr.	.40	— .80
Iceland Moss	lb.	.12	— .16
Ichthyol	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Indigo, Bengal, true	lb.		—
Manila	lb.		—
Insect Powder	lb.	.46	— .52
Pure Uncol'd Dalmatian	lb.	.65	— .75
Iodine Bromide	oz.		— .45
Resublimed	lb.	4.15	— 4.25
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	4.60	— 4.75
Deodorized	oz.	.60	— .64

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Powdered	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
Rio	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.20	— .22
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.		— .60
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.		— .26
Bromide	oz.		— .10
Benzoate	oz.		— .22
Chloride, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.		— .25
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	.80	— .90
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.78	— .88
and Quin. Cit. U.S.P. (12 p.c. Q.) Scales	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Quinine and Strychnine	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .42
Syrup	lb.	.36	— .42
Nitrate, Solution, U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .30
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.08	— .12
Phosphate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.75	— .80
U.S.P. Scales	lb.	.85	— .90
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.35	— .40
Protocarb (Vallet's M.)	lb.		— .30
Pyrophosp. Scales Sol.	lb.	.85	— .90
Quevenne's (by hydgn.)	lb.	.48	— .58
Salicylate	oz.	.11	— .14
Sesquichloride	lb.	.35	— .40
Solution	lb.	.13	— .18
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	— .30
Solution (Monsel's)	lb.	.12	— .15
Sulph. (Copperas) 100 lbs.		1.25	— 1.40
Cryst., pure	lb.	.05	— .08
Dried	lb.	.15	— .18
Tartrate and Ammonium	lb.	.70	— .74
and Potassium, Scales	lb.	.70	— .78
Tersulph, Sol., U.S.P.	lb.		— .20
Valerate	oz.	.17	— .22
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.25	— .35
Jalap Root, selected	lb.	.20	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .32
Juniper Berries	lb.	.10	— .12
Kamala	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
Purified	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Kaolin	lb.	.07	— .09
Kava Kava	lb.	.35	— .40
Kino	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .75
Kola Nuts, sml. and lge.	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .31
Kousso, powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Lactucarium	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.55	— .65
Lanolin	lb.	.65	— .70
Anhydrous	lb.	.85	— .90
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .55
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.30	— .45
Lead Acetate (Sugar)	lb.	.12	— .26
Chloride	lb.	.50	— .75
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.34	— .37
Nitrate	lb.	.20	— .25
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.12	— .15
Lemon Peel, Ribbons	lb.	.15	— .20
Ground	lb.	.20	— .25
Licorice, Corig.	lb.	.37	— .42
Mass	lb.	.36	— .39
Powdered	lb.	.44	— .50
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.21	— .25
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.12	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .15
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.05½	— .06½
Assorted, 1, ½ and ¼ lb.	lb.	.10	— .12
Lithium Acetate	oz.		— .20
Bitartrate	oz.		— .21
Bromide	lb.	3.15	— 3.25
Carbonate	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Citrate	lb.	2.75	— 2.85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.35	— .40
Salicylate	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Seed, clean	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Lovage Root, select, white	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Seed	lb.	.60	— .70
Lupulin	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Lycopodium	lb.	.80	— .85
Mace, whole	lb.	.70	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.78	— .83
Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.	.20	— .25
Calcined	lb.	.50	— .62
Carbonate, 4 ozs.	lb.	.14	— .22
2 ozs.	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.09	— .28
Ponderous	lb.	.80	— .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.24	— .30
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	1.25	— 1.60
Metal, Powdered	oz.		— .25
Ribbon	oz.		— .45
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.08	— .10
Magnesium—			
Sulphate (Sal Epsom)	lb.	.03½	— .05
C.P. Crystals	lb.	.17	— .20
Dried	lb.		— .15
Malva Flowers, large	lb.	.45	— .65
Blue, small	lb.	.40	— .60
Mandrake Root	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .28
Manganese, Bromide	oz.	.23	— .26
Carbonate, cryst., medic.	oz.		— .14
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.80	— .85
Hypophosphite	lb.		— 1.50
Lactate	oz.	.25	— .30
Oxide, black, powd.	lb.	.08	— .18
Manna, flake, large	lb	.95	— 1.00
Small	lb.	.55	— .60
Marjoram Leaves, German.	lb.	.26	— .42
Mastic	lb.	1.15	— 1.30
Matico Leaves	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Menthol, cryst.	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Mercury	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Ammon. (white precip.)	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Bichloride (cor. sub.)	lb.	.94	— 1.05
Powdered	lb.	.91	— 1.00
Bisulphate	lb.	.75	— .85
Chloride, mild (Calomel)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Iodide, green, Proto.	lb.	3.00	— 3.15
Red (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	3.25	— 3.40
Oxide, red (Red Precip.)	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Yellow	oz.	.13	— .16
Salicylate	oz.	.23	— .27
Sulphate (Turp. Mineral)	lb.		— 1.05
Mercury with Chalk (by succussion)	lb.	.51	— .55
Millet Seed, American	lb.	.08	— .15
German	lb.		—
Morphine, Acetate, ⅛ oz. vial	oz.	5.85	— 6.05
Alkaloid, pure, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	6.75	— 7.00
Hydrobromide, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	6.25	— 6.50
Hydrochloride, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	5.70	— 5.90
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	5.45	— 5.60
⅛ oz. vial	oz.	5.70	— 5.90
Valerate, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	6.75	— 7.00
Mullein Flowers, 1 lb. cans.	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Musk Root	lb.	.65	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .75
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.14	— .16
Ground	lb.	.20	— .22
White	lb.	.12	— .15
Ground	lb.	.28	— .35
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.28	— .40
Naphthalene, flake or balls.	lb.	.05	— .09
Nickel and Ammon. Sulph.	lb.	.20	— .30
Sulphate	lb.		— .35
Nutgalls	lb.	.30	— .36
Powdered	lb.	.38	— .42
Nutmegs	lb.	.25	— .29
Extra large 80 to lb.	lb.	.28	— .32
Nux Vomica	lb.	.14	— .16
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .28
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Without Acid	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Sweet, pure	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	.20	— .25
Rectified	lb.	.35	— .40
Aniseed, Star	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbls., or less	gal.	.95	— 1.05
Bergamot	lb.	4.90	— 5.15
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Cade	lb.	.30	— .36
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Camphor	lb.	.24	— .30
Caraway	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Cassia	lb.	1.25	— 1.90
Castor, American	lb.	.12½	— .16
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	.70	— .80
Wood	lb.	.30	— .35
Celery	oz.	.85	— .95
Chaulmoogra	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.00	— 1.25
Citronella, Java	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Cloves	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Coconut, Cochin	lb.	.20	— .25
Ceylon	lb.	.18	— .23
Copra	lb.	.18	— .23
Cod Liver, N. wfoundland.	gal.	1.00	— 1.10
Domestic	gal.	.90	— 1.00
Norwegian	gal.	.90	— 1.00
Bbls.	ea.	21.00	—23.00
½ bbls.	ea.	11.50	—12.50
Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Coriander	oz.	.60	— .70
Cottonseed, yellow & white.	gal.	.69	— .74
Croton	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Cubeb	lb.	3.65	— 3.80
Cumin	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Dill	oz.	.40	— .45
Erigeron, true	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
Eucalyptus	lb.	.75	— .85
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.65	— 4.90
Geranium, Rose, natural.	lb.	7.00	— 7.75
Oil Geranium, Rose—			
Turkish	lb.	4.75	— 5.50
Ginger	oz.	.65	— .75
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	gross	3.40	— 3.60
Gold Medal Tilly, large,	gross		—18.00
Regular	gross		— 6.00
Capsules	gross		—24.00
Sylvester's	doz.		— 3.00
Hemlock, cans, 20 lbs. or less	lb.	.60	— .80
Juniper Berries	lb.	1.45	— 1.90
Wood	lb.	.45	— .55
Lard	gal.	.85	— 1.10
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.		—
Flowers	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Garden, French	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Spike	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
Lemon	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Lemongrass	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Distilled	lb.	1.55	— 1.75
Linseed, boiled	gal	.56	— .60
Raw	gal.	.55	— .60
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Expressed	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Male Fern, Ethereal	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Menhaden, Northern	gal.	.45	— .55
Southern	gal.	.45	— .55
Mustard, artificial	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Essential	oz.	.50	— .65
Expressed	gal.	.90	— 1.00
Neatsfoot	gal.	.75	— 1.15
Neroli, Bigarade bets	oz.	4.00	— 4.50
Petale, extra	oz.	4.75	— 5.25
Nutmeg	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Olive Lucca, Cream, ½ gal. and 1 gal. cans	gal.	3.25	— 3.50
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal.	3.10	— 3.35
Malaga	gal.	1.20	— 1.40
Orange, bitter	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Sweet	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Origanum	lb.	.40	— 1.10
Palm, Lagos	lb.	.15	— .18
Kernel	lb.	.18	— .20
Paraffin	gal.	.40	— .50
Light	gal.	1.25	— 1.35
Russian	gal.	2.25	— 3.50
Patchouli	oz.	.45	— .65
Peach Kernels	lb.	.35	— .40
Peanut	gal.	1.00	— 1.20
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Pepper, black	lb.	.80	— .85
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Hotchkiss	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Western	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Pimenta	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Pine Needles	lb.	.50	— .60
Poppy, true	lb.	.25	— .30
Rape Seed	gal.	1.00	— 1.10
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	12.50	—13.00
Artificial	oz.	3.50	— 4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Trieste	lb.	.75	— .90
Rosin	gal.	.35	— .70
Rue, pure	oz.	.40	— .50
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	.70	— .75
Sandalwood, English	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Savin	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Spearmint, pure	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Sassafras	lb.	.85	— .95
Sperm, winter, blchd.	gal.	.90	— 1.00
Spruce	lb.	.75	— .90
Tansy	lb.	4.00	— 4.30
Tar, U.S.P.	gal.	.40	— .50
Thyme, commercial	lb.	.45	— .55
Red. No. 1	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
White	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Whale	gal.	.70	— .75
Wine, Ethereal, light	oz.	4.25	— 4.50
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Wintergreen	lb.	4.65	— 4.90
Synthetic	lb.	.80	— .90
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Wormwood, Amer., good	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Ointment, Mercurial, ½ mercury	lb.	.80	— .85
1/3 Mercury	lb.	.75	— .80
Olibanum	lb.	.22	— .30
Opium (Natural)	lb.	9.75	—10.25
Granulated	lb.	12.50	—13.50
U.S.P., powdered	lb.	12.50	—13.50
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Peel, Curacoa	lb.	.15	— .20
Orris, Florentine	lb.	.27	— .33
Select Finger	lb.	.90	— 2.00
Verona	lb.	.28	— .32
Paraffin	lb.	.10	— .12
Paraform	oz.		— .35
Paraldehyde	lb.	.75	— .85
Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.35	— .38

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Parsley Seed	lb.	.40	— .45
Pelletierine Tan, 15 gr. v	ea.		— .25
Pellitory Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
Paris Green	lb.	.18	— .22
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Pepper, black, clean sifted	lb.	.18	— .22
White	lb.	.25	— .30
Peppermint, Herb, Germ	lb.	.60	— .65
Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	.25	— .30
Petrolatum, U.S.P., white	lb.		— .15
Phenacetin, Bayer	oz.		— .33
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.13	— .20
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v	gr.	.10	— .15
Hydrochloride	gr.	.06	— .08
Nitrate	gr.	.06	— .08
Pink Root, true	lb.	.80	— .85
Piperidine	oz.		— 1.00
Piperin	oz.	.55	— 1.10
Pitch, Burgundy, American	lb.	.10	— .12
Plaster, calcined	bbl.	1.50	— 2.25
True, dentist's sifted	bbl.		— 2.50
Pleurisy Root	lb.	.40	— .45
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Poke Berries	lb.	.20	— .22
Root	lb.	.16	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Poppy Heads	lb.	.40	— .50
Seed, blue (Maw)	lb.	.15	— .18
White	lb.	.18	— .25
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	.25	— .28
White, sticks	lb.	.40	— .45
Potassium, Acetate	lb.	.35	— .40
Benzoate	oz.	.15	— .19
Bicarbonate	lb.	.22	— .28
Bichromate	lb.	.14	— .18
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.		— .50
C.P.	lb.		— .65
Bitartrate, Ref. (Cream Tartar), pure, powd.	lb.	.40	— .45
Bromide	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Carbonate (Pearl Ash)	lb.	.20	— .24
C.P.	lb.	.50	— .55
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	.25	— .30
Chlorate	lb.	.22	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .28
Purified and gran.	lb.	.26	— .30
Chloride, C.P.	lb.	.20	— .22
Citrate	lb.	.70	— .80
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.20	— .25
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Iodide	lb.	3.60	— 3.85
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .24
Nitrate	lb.	.10	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .15
C.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Permanganate	lb.	.32	— .35
Pure, powdered	lb.	.43	— .48
Prussiate, red	lb.	1.00	—
Yellow	lb.	.40	— .42
Salicylate	oz.	.10	— .12
Sulphate, powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
C.P.	lb.	.36	— .40
Sulphide	lb.	.26	— .30
Tartrate, Powdered (Sol Tartar)	lb.	.65	— .75
Powder, Dover's, U.S.P.	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.32	— .37
Berries	lb.	.28	— .35
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	.45	— .50
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.08	— .11
Powdered	lb.	.15	— .25
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Quince Seed	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Quinidine, Alk., cryst.	oz.		— .65
Sulph	oz.		— .60
Quinine Alkaloid	oz.	.66	— .70
Acetate	oz.	.68	— .72
Bimuriate	oz.	.65	— .69
Bisulphate	oz.	.34	— .38
Carbolate	oz.	.75	— .80
Hydrobromide	oz.	.60	— .65
Hydrochloride	oz.	.58	— .63
Lactate	oz.	.66	— .71
Salicylate	oz.	.59	— .64
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	.26	— .27
5 oz. tins	oz.	.28	— .30
1 oz. vials	oz.	.30	— .35
Tannate	oz.	.35	— .40
Valerate	oz.	.63	— .65
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.07½	— .09½
German	lb.	.09	— .10
Red Saunders	lb.		— .10
Resin, common	lb.	.04	— .06
Good, strained..per 280 lbs., Powdered	lb.	.11	— .16
Resorcin, pure white	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.70	— .80
Clippings	lb.	.50	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .90
Rhubarb— Powdered, extra tins	lb.	.75	— .90
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.26	— .30
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Red	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Rubidium Bromide	oz.		— 1.75
Iodide, 1 oz. v	ea.	2.25	— 3.50
Sabadilla Seed	lb.	.35	— .40
Saccharin	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Saffron, Amer. (Safflower)	lb.	.55	— .60
Spanish, true, Valencia	lb.	14.50	—15.50
Safrol	lb.	.40	— .45
Sage, Leaves, Italian	lb.	.18	— .28
Domestic	lb.	.25	— .32
St. John's Bread	lb.	.15	— .18
Salicin	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Salol	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Sandalwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Ground	lb.	.25	— .30
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.32	— .36
Santonin	oz.	2.85	— 3.00
Sarsaparilla Root, Hon. cut	lb.	.65	— .70
Mexican, cut	lb.	.27	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.37	— .42
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	— .20
Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	— .20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	— .28
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	2.25	— 5.40
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v	ea.	.75	— 1.65
Senega Root	lb.	.65	— .70
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.23	— .27
Senna Leaves, Alexandria	lb.	.65	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Tinnevelly, select	lb.	.18	— .30
Serpentaria (Va. Snake root)	lb.	.50	— .55
Silver, Chloride	oz.	.73	— .76
Cyanide	oz.	1.00	— 1.04
Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.44	— .48
Fused Cones	oz.	.45	— .49
Stick (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	.48	— .51
Oxide	oz.	1.10	— 1.20
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.24	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .25
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.40	— .60
Soap, Castile, green	box		— 6.50
Mottled, genuine	box	3.50	— 3.75
White, Conti's	box	5.50	— 5.75
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.20	— .23
Cut	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Soda Ash	lb.	.03	— .05
Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.25	— .30
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.15	— .20
Arsenate	lb.	.20	— .55
Arsenite, pure	lb.		— .60
Benzoate	lb.	.90	— 1.05
From True Benzoic A	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Bicarbonate	lb.	.02½	— .05
C.P., powdered	lb.	.10	— .14
Bichromate	lb.	.21	— .25
Bitartrate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Bromide	lb.	.67	— .70
Carbon. (Sal Soda), 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
C.P., cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.20	— .24
Dried, purified	lb.	.16	— .18
Granulated	lb.	.02½	— .04
Chlorate	lb.	.22	— .27
Chloride, C.P.	lb.	.20	— .22
Cinnamate	oz.	.28	— .32
Citrate	lb.	.75	— .80
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	.16	— .20
Hypophosphite	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	— .06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Granular	lb.	.02¼	— .06
Iodide	lb.	4.25	— 4.35
Lactophosphate	oz.		— .22
Phosphate, cryst.	lb.	.07	— .10
Pure granulated	lb.	.09	— .15
Recrystallized	lb.	.11	— .13
Dried	lb.	.22	— .24
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.45	— .50
Salicylate	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Silicate, dry	lb.	.12	— .20
Liquid	lb.	.04	— .06
Sulphate (Sal Glauber)	lb.	.03	— .04
Pure cryst	lb.	.08	— .10
Dry	lb.		— .25
Sulphide	lb.	.40	— .50
Sulphocarb. (Sulphophen.) and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.43	— .45
	lb.	.19	— .23
Spearmint Leaves, ozs.	lb.	.30	— .34
Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.36	— .38
Spikenard Root	lb.	.40	— .50
Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.54	— .69
Spirit Ammonia— Aromatic	lb.	.50	— .55
Nitre, U.S.P.	lb.	.47	— .52
Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.60	— .70
Squawvine Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Squill Root, white	lb.	.13	— .16
Stillingia Root	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .30
Stone Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Storax, liquid	lb.	.45	— .55
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.28	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.40	— .45
Seed	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
Strontium Acetate	oz.	.11	— .15
Bromide	lb.	.80	— 1.10
Iodide	oz.	.32	— .37
Lactate	oz.	.12	— .16
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.20	— .30
Granular, C.P.	lb.	.55	— .65
Salicylate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Strophanthus, Seed, brown	lb.	.50	— .80
Green	lb.		—
Powdered	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Strychnine, Acetate, ⅛ths	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Alk., pow'd, ¼ oz. v	oz.	1.15	— 1.50
Nitrate, ⅛ oz. v	oz.	1.45	— 1.50
Sulphate, ¼ oz. v	oz.	1.15	— 1.25
Sugar of Milk, powd	lb.	.15	— .20
1 lb. cartons	lb.	.18	— .25
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.		— 1.35
L. & F.	oz.		— .60
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	6.15	— 7.25
Sulphonethylmeth, U.S.P.	lb.	7.75	— 8.50
Sulphur, Iodide	oz.	.40	— .50
Flowers	lb.	.02¼	— .04
Lac., precipitated	lb.	.16	— .18
Roll	lb.	.02½	— .04
Washed	lb.	.09	— .12
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.10	— .12
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.04	— .06
Purified	lb.	.16	— .20
Tamarinds	kegs	2.80	— 3.00
Tar Barbados	gal.	.45	— .55
No. Carolina, pt. cans	doz.		— .85
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.46	— .56
Terpin Hydrate, 1 lb. car	lb.	.50	— .65
Thymol	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
	oz.	.60	— .63
Tragacanth, Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 2.00
Turpentine, Chian, gen	oz.	.33	— .38
Venice	lb.	.38	— .43
Uva Ursi	lb.	.10	— .14
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
German	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Vanillin	oz.	.45	— .55
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	— .20
Verdigris, powdered, pure	lb.	.45	— .50
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.50	— .55
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	— .35
Wax, Bay	lb.	.30	— .35
Bees, yellow	lb.	.45	— .50
White	lb.	.40	— .45
Carnauba, No. 1	lb.	.65	— .70
Japan	lb.	.18	— .20
White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.09	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .15
White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	— .20
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Ground	lb.	.14	— .18
Willow Bark, black	lb.		— .18
White	lb.		— .25
Witch Hazel, Extract, double Dist.	gal.	.70	— .80
Barrels	gal.	.55	— .65
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.12	— .16
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	.70	— .75
Wormwood, bulk	lb.	.20	— .25
Yerba Santa	lb.	.25	— .30
Zinc, Acetate, 1 lb. bots	lb.	.30	— .45
Bromide	oz.	.12	— .18
Chloride, fused	lb.	.40	— .60
Granulated	lb.	.38	— .42
Medicinal	lb.		—
Iodide	oz.	.40	— .44
Hypophosphite	oz.	.25	— .30
Lactophosphate	oz.		—
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .60
Gran., free from As	lb.	.45	— .60
Oxide, American U.S.P.	lb.	.28	— .31
Eng. Hubbuck's	lb.	.50	— .55
Permanganate	oz.	.45	— .60
Phosphide	oz.	.20	— .25
Salicylate	oz.		— .18
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.06½	— .09
C.P.	lb.	.17	— .24
Dried	lb.	.25	— .35

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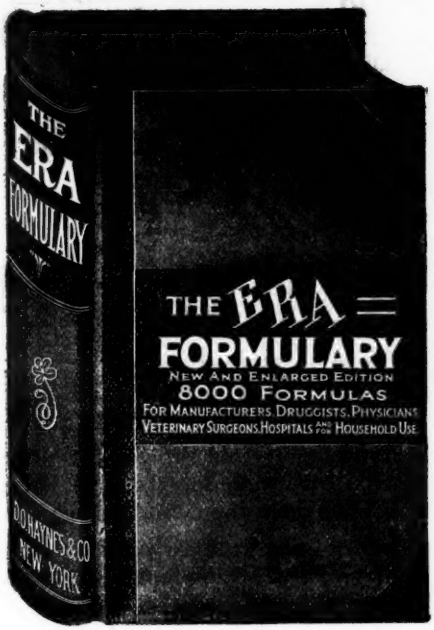
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